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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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18 March 1986

# USSR REPORT

## POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR GOSPLAN CHIEF ON FUTURE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 12 Dec 85 pp 2-3

[Report by Deputy B. A. Zaykauskas, deputy chairman of the LISSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the LISSR Gosplan: "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the LISSR for 1986 and Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the LISSR in 1985"\*]

[Text] Dear Comrades! The working people of our Soviet country are working intensely, striving to successfully complete the 11th Five-Year Plan; they are preparing by means of productive and well-arranged labor to greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Congress of the CP of Lithuania. This republic's working people have widely discussed, wholly and fully approve the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the CPSU By-laws, as well as in the Basic Directions of the Country's Economic and Social Development for the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000. Of great importance in solving the assigned tasks is the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, which examined the results of work for the current year and outlined a program for developing the national economy for the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The draft of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the LISSR for 1986, as presented for consideration by the republic's Supreme Soviet, has been worked out in the light of the statutes of the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the economic strategy of the party at the present-day stage of the socialist society's development, as well as the directives of the CP of Lithuania Central Committee and the republic's government with regard to specific questions of economic and cultural activity. The plan assignments have been established in accordance with the plan for the country's economic and social development for the following year, as adopted at the last session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Taking part in preparation of the republic's plan for 1986 were ministries, departments, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies. The suggestions made by scientific, scientific-research, planning-and-design organizations have been taken into account.

In working out the plan, the notes and recommendations made at the 10th Session of this republic's Supreme Soviet in the course of discussing the plan for the current year were taken into consideration, as well as the instructions given to the deputies of the LISSR Supreme Soviet by the electors.

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\* Printed here in abbreviated form.

## On Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the LiSSR in 1985

Progress made in fulfilling the State Plan for the current year shows that, on the whole, its most important tasks are being carried out successfully.

The groups at the republic's industrial enterprises and associations are finishing up the year with rather good results. It is supposed that the growth rate for production output in industry will amount this year to at least 4 percent on the whole, i.e., it will be higher than was provided for by the plan assignment. Labor productivity in industry will increase by 3.6 percent on the whole, also exceeding the year's plan assignment. Almost half of the production associations and enterprises will obtain their entire growth rate in production solely by means of increasing their labor productivity. Thus, the production growth rate of industrial output will amount to 25 percent, while the increase in labor productivity will amount to 20 percent, i.e., they will exceed the assignments provided for in the five-year plan.

One more forward step has been taken along the path of implementing the tasks outlined in the Food Program. It is anticipated that the total output of agriculture this year will exceed the 1980 indicators by more than one-fourth. On the whole, this republic's farms obtained quite a good harvest of agricultural crops. The assigned tasks were fulfilled with regard to the production of sugar beets, flax, and vegetables. However, the harvest of grain and potatoes was somewhat lower than had been planned. It is anticipated that meat production will be increased for the year by 4 percent, and that of milk--by 2 percent. On the farms in the public sector the average milk yield per cow will reach 3,430 kilograms--this is the highest productivity per head of cows in recent years. During the present year this republic's farmers will completely fulfill the plans with regard to the state requisition purchases of the most important agricultural products. They will also fulfill the assigned tasks for the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, with the exception of certain shortfalls with regard to purchases of cattle and poultry, shortfalls left over from preceding years.

During the current year the program of capital construction is being carried out in accordance with the five-year plan assignments. It is supposed that the state capital investments will be utilized and that fixed capital will be put into operation at the level provided for by the plan for the current year. The total value of the fixed capital assets put into operation during the years of the five-year plan will amount to 9 billion rubles--11 percent more than was outlined by the five-year plan. It is intended to put into operation the provided-for basic production capacities, to fulfill the assigned tasks with respect to construction of housing, kindergartens and nurseries, secondary, general-educational schools, medical-treatment institutions, and other facilities designed for social and cultural purposes.

Definite positive results have been achieved this year in the development of transport. The idle times of railroad cars and motor vehicles engaged in loading and unloading operations have been reduced. However, the railroad and automotive transport organizations have failed to fully cope with the demands made on them.



Success has also been achieved in carrying out the principal tasks assigned both for this year as well as for the entire five-year plan in the area of social development and raising the population's level of prosperity. In accordance with the five-year plan, the wages of workers and office employees are increasing, as well as the labor payments made to kolkhoz members; there is likewise an increase in the public-consumption funds. Retail-goods turnover for this year will increase by 3.5 percent, while for the entire five-year plan it will increase by 14 percent; during the current year the volume of everyday services will increase by 6 percent, whereas their growth rate over the five-year period will amount to 33.7 percent.

Measures are being implemented with regard to improving the population's housing and everyday living conditions in the cities and rural localities. During the present year 28,000 apartments will be put into operation, and about 150,000 apartments in all during the entire five-year plan. This is more than was planned.

In accordance with the five-year plan, universal secondary education is being carried out, the training of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education has been provided for, as well as that of skilled workers and personnel for the national economy, and the network of preventive-medical treatment institutions is being broadened.

And so during the current five-year plan as a whole positive results have been achieved in all areas of public life. It should be noted, however, that the existing possibilities for achieving high labor indicators have not always been utilized in the necessary manner. It is basically for this reason that the assigned tasks with regard to the State Plan for certain indicators are not being completely fulfilled. Ministries, departments, and production associations do not always take timely measures to overcome deficiencies, to make more effective use of production capacities, labor and material resources. Serious instances of mismanagement and carelessness have also taken place.

Ministries and departments, ispolkoms of City Soviets and Rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, as well as production associations and organizations must make a meticulous, multi-faceted study of the causes of the existing deficiencies and adopt measures to improve their work. The fundamental strength of next year's achievements, along with that of the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole, will depend on this year's results.

The plan for the republic's economic and social development for next year has been worked out, with consideration being given to the requirements which the party has set for the contemporary stage of the country's development. Carrying out the tasks provided for therein will be of great importance for re-orienting this republic's economy onto the path of its accelerated intensification, i.e., ensuring the most rational and effective use of the labor and material resources, increasing the effectiveness of capital investments, as well as the results of the measures being carried out for scientific and technical progress.

The intended development in the sphere of material production and the increase in the effectiveness of public production guarantee further growth of the



national income. Plans are to increase it, as compared with the anticipated income for the present year, by 230 million rubles, or by 3.5 percent. Ninetenths of its growth is intended to be obtained by means of increasing the public-labor productivity.

Recently there have been improvements in the material-intensiveness indicators of the public product. According to the plan, it is intended that the proportion of material outlays in the structure of the public product will continue to be reduced in the future: in industry the plan is to reduce it by 1 percent, as compared with the current year, while in agriculture it is to be reduced by 2.3 percent.

While awarding this high marks, on the whole, for its positive shifts, we must note that the existing potential opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of the economy, above all, better utilization of the existing fixed capital, which is still not being used in the way it should be. This testifies to insufficient work on the part of the ministries and departments with regard to mobilizing internal reserves for increasing the indicators of production effectiveness.

Of top-priority importance for intensifying public production is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the national economy. The plan intends to carry out approximately 370 basic tasks, ensuring, first of all, a higher level of their results. Measures have been outlined for further strengthening and improving the ties between science and production. In the field of scientific research and experimental projects, for the most part, tasks will be carried out which have been outlined in the republic-level, comprehensive programs. In the following year it is also planned to work out a final variant of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress up to the year 2010.

The plan has outlined the implementation of quite a few measures to raise the technical level of production, also to introduce improved technologies on a wider scale. Just at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers it is intended to comprehensively mechanize 25 workshops, production sections and warehouses, and to introduce 50 highly productive automatic and assembly-line types of mechanized lines. Deliveries from enterprises into the trade network of food products in specialized containers will be increased by almost a third.

In those sectors of the economy under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers the plan has outlined a reduction in the number of persons engaged in manual labor by 9,600, including a reduction by 1300 in industry.

An increasingly substantial role will be accorded to a widespread introduction of improved, resource-conserving technology. Carrying out the assigned tasks with regard to cutting down on the norms of resource consumption and economizing on resources, as outlined for next year, will require intensified efforts.

It is intended to carry out further work on improving new and expanding existing automatic control systems; the number of computers in the national economy will be increased. Along with high-capacity computer centers for group use,

increasingly broader application will be found for microprocessors and micro-electronic computer equipment, the purpose of which is to automate the work of equipment and specialists, to continuously track the processes of production and control, to adjust them, and to effectively distribute assigned tasks and resources.

The wide-scale economic experiment being carried out in the country is likewise called upon to facilitate improvements in production control and the entire economic mechanism. Beginning in 1986, an entire series of new sectors will be included in its implementation. Thus, from the start of next year almost half of the industrial enterprises producing about three-fourths of the entire output will already be operating under the new conditions in this republic. Furthermore, from next year on the entire system of the Ministry of Communications will fully convert to the new conditions of management.

### Industry

The plan for next year outlines an increase in the production volume of commercial output of all industry situated on the territory of this republic, in comparison with that anticipated for the current year, by 340 million rubles, or by 3 percent. Labor productivity in industry as a whole will increase by at least 2.6 percent, and thus about 90 percent of the intended growth in output will be obtained by means of an increase in labor productivity. The increase of production personnel in industry is scheduled to be only half of what it was this year. The number of personnel can be increased only in cases where new production capacities will be put into operation. Moreover, at existing enterprises provision must be made to reduce the number of industrial production personnel.

It is intended to proportionally develop all sectors of industry. Production in those sectors which determine technical progress in the national economy and which ensure the growth of production efficiency will be increased at an accelerated rate. A 6-percent increase has been provided for the volume of production in the machine-building and metal-working industries. Production output at enterprises of the electronics industry, communications equipment, instrument manufacture, and computer equipment will be increased at a more rapid rate.

There will be a continued re-structuring of this republic's fuel-and-energy complex, and the structure of fuel being consumed in the national economy will be optimized. Next year it is intended to put a second energy unit into operation at the Ignalina Nuclear Electric-Power Station. Furthermore, it is planned to begin using the second turbine unit at the Vilnius TEs-3. Production of electric power in this republic will reach 23.2 billion kW-hours. Consumption of energy will also increase in the national economy: next year it is intended to increase the consumption of electric power as well as thermal energy by 6.7 percent.

And, in the future, the republic will continue to carry out projects connected with preparing for the acceptance and utilization of the ever-increasing resources of natural gas, which will partially replace liquid fuel. In agriculture, moreover, there are possibilities for reducing the consumption of liquid

fuel by means of utilizing for heating purposes the electric power which has been accumulated during the night hours.

In most sectors of industry the capacities are growing only insignificantly. Therefore, the increase in production being planned must be provided, above all, by means of an effective utilization of the existing potential and improving the production organization.

It is intended to increase the production output in the chemical industry by 4.6 percent. Provisions have been made to produce a total of 750,000 tons of mineral fertilizers (as calculated on the basis of 100 percent of nutritive substances)--somewhat more than in the current year.

In the building-materials industry the resources of all types of wall materials are increasing by 14 million standard bricks. More non-mineral types of building materials will be delivered to customers. However, there will still not be enough of them. The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry ought to thoroughly study additional possibilities for increasing the production of these products. This should also be done by the other ministries and departments engaged in producing building materials. Next year it is planned to complete the modernization of a keramzit workshop at the Ignalina Building Materials Combine.

The task of the day is to utilize all possibilities for an accelerated production of consumer goods in each industrial sector, at each enterprise, as required by the recently approved Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Field. This republic's industry is confronted with the following requirement--to form an assortment of products taking into account the changing demands of the population, to effectively solve problems connected with increasing the reliability and good quality of the items being produced, as well as improvement in their finish and commercial appearance. A large contribution to the solution of this problem must be made by the light industrial enterprises. It is intended to improve the structure of the products being turned out. The following will be increased at an accelerated rate of production: cotton and linen fabrics for everyday purposes; children's footwear is scheduled to be produced in an amount by 8 percent greater than during the present year; new types of yarn will find wider use in the production of outer knitted-wear; production will increase with regard to garments enjoying great demand--stitched raincoats made of fabrics using mixed yarn, cotton dresses, and other items.

Within the consumer-goods structure there will also be future increases in the production of items for cultural-everyday and household purposes--throughout all industry the intention is to increase their output by almost 4 percent over that of the present year. Furniture production will be increased by 3.4 percent. Production of television sets will be expanded, particularly that of color sets, as well as household refrigerators, bicycles for adolescents, vacuum cleaners, and a number of battery-operated items.

Within the system of local industry the production of consumer goods is intended to increase by 5.3 percent. Production of consumer goods will also be expanded in Group A industrial enterprises.



It is necessary to solve in a more targeted way the problems of improving product quality. The proportion of items in the highest quality category within the entire output volume subject to certification is scheduled to be increased next year to 48 percent. In light industry there will be an increase in the production of improved-quality goods, especially of fashionable items. They will comprise one-third of the total volume of consumer-goods production in the given sector.

#### The Agro-Industrial Complex

The measures outlined by the plan with respect to further intensifying agricultural production and strengthening its material and technical base create the necessary prerequisites for expanding production output and its requisition purchases.

Production of the total agricultural output is scheduled to increase on all categories of farms by 2.7 percent, while on those in the public sector it is to increase by 3.5 percent. In comparison with the average annual production during the present five-year plan, its increase being planned amounts to 8.3 percent.

Production of the principal products of agriculture, as compared with the average indicators in the present five-year plan, is intended to be increased in the following manner: grain--by 13 percent, potatoes--by 15 percent, meat (in live weight)--by 12 percent, milk--by 8 percent. Intensive technologies will be introduced more extensively, reclaimed soils will be utilized more rationally, along with organic and mineral fertilizers; comprehensive application will be made of means to chemically and biologically combat harmful pests and plant diseases. State purchases of grain, sugar beets, and flax fiber for next year are planned at the level of the control assignments as established by USSR Gosplan. Livestock and poultry, as well as milk with an additional assignment included, are intended to be purchased in amounts somewhat greater than during the current year. In order to attain the planned levels of production and purchases of products, it is important to constantly strengthen the feed centers of the farms themselves and to introduce progressive technologies of feed preparation on a broad scale. This winter it is particularly important to maintain a high quality of feeds, to economize on them, to correctly prepare for the feeding process, thereby ensuring the provided-for increase in livestock productivity.

It is intended to produce just as much mixed feeds as this year, whereas 100,000 tons of protein and vitamin additives will be produced--more than will be turned out this year by a factor of 1.4.

With regard to agricultural equipment, as well as mineral fertilizers and other material resources, provisions have been made to supply, on the whole, approximately the same amount as during the present year. However, fuel stocks will be slightly less, and, therefore, particular attention must be accorded to the thrifty and rational utilization of fuel.

The intended capital investments will allow us to drain 87,000 of                      overly wet and marshy lands, as well as to equip an irrigation system for an area

totaling 2,000 ha, and to carry out quite a few other agricultural-engineering projects. Plans are to put into operation livestock-raising structures for maintaining 13,000 head of cattle and 7,000 pigs, potato storage and fruit-and-vegetable-storage facilities, a number of storage areas for mineral fertilizers, granaries, feed-preparation workshops, siloes and haylofts, as well as to put into operation a mixed-feed plant and elevator in Kretinga.

On the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses it is intended to build and put into operation 37 kindergarden-nurseries, 12 houses of culture, 35 cafeterias, and to lay 1600 hard-surface, intra-farm roads. It is intended to put into operation new complexes of vocational-technical schools in Simnas, Aukštadvaris, Vekshnyay, and Kayshyadoris, as well as other facilities.

The outlined resources of agricultural raw materials also determine the development of the processing industry; they likewise require future expansion and improvement of the material base for sectors of the food industry. A task of particular importance for next year is the effective and well-thought-out restructuring of production in the food industry in connection with the cut-back in the production of alcoholic beverages and the use of the freed-up capacities for producing new items which are in popular demand. It is intended to significantly--by approximately one-third--expand the production of non-alcoholic beverages, to turn out more confectionery items, juices, and mineral waters, to process considerably more apples for producing valuable food products.

In accordance with the existing raw-material resources and the requirements of the population, it is intended to increase the output of certain products of the meat and dairy industry. Construction of the Alitus Dairy Combine, and production capacities for turning out whole-milk products will be put into operation. It is intended to begin expansion of the Druskininkay Dairy, as well as to begin work on building a milk-receiving center in Kayshyadoris.

Capital investments and material resources allocated to develop sectors of the agro-industrial complex, on the whole, ensure the necessary conditions for carrying out the tasks assigned by the Food Program.

#### Transport and Communications

In accordance with the needs of the national economy and the population, the entire transport system of the republic will be developed, and the volume of services rendered by the transport organizations will be increased. Freight hauls by motor-vehicle transport are intended to be increased by 2.2 percent, as compared with the current year. The motor-vehicle pool of the transport organizations will be expanded. It is intended to complete the construction of a bus station in Plunge as well as work on expanding automotive transport enterprises in Alitus and Skuodas.

Taking into consideration the limited stocks of motor vehicles as well as fuel, it is necessary to accord basic attention to the optimal and economical utilization of transport means, improvement in the technology of freight hauls and the entire process of the transport organization.

Next year work will be continued on modernizing the Vilnius-Utena Road from Moletay in the direction of Utena; it is intended to begin modernizing the



highway on the Ukmerge-Panevezhis section and the detour around the city of Plunge. In all, it is planned to repair 3,930 kilometers of general-use roads. The length of roads with hard surfaces will be increased by 560 kilometers, including 200 kilometers which will be paved with asphalt, principally on the sections of roads connecting central farm settlements.

The entire communications system will be expanded and improved. Income from the basic activity of this sector is intended to be increased by 4.6 percent. The capacity of automatic telephone stations has been scheduled to increase as follows: in cities by 40,000 numbers and in rural localities--by 12,000 numbers, i.e., by 8 and 6 percent respectively. Projects will be continued with regard to automating inter-urban telephone communications, along with providing more improved communication via the Republican Inter-Urban Quasi-Electronic Telephone Station.

At the Kaunas Radio-and-Television Broadcasting Station it is intended to equip a new transmitter for relaying the Second All-Union Television Program. It is also intended to complete work on the construction of rayon communications centers in Pasvalis and Kupishkis.

#### Capital Construction

If effectively used, the capital investments outlined by the plan for next year will satisfy, on the whole, the most necessary requirements of the national economy; they will allow us to expand and modernize the material and technical base of the production sphere and to develop the social infra-structure.

The capital investments outlined by the plan for the republic's national economy by means of all sources of financing will amount to 2.75 billion rubles, including 1,222,000,000 rubles provided for construction -and -installation operations, i.e., at the level of the present year.

Provisions have been made to put into operation 2 billion rubles' worth of fixed capital assets. Unfinished construction at the end of next year will amount in this republic to approximately 44 percent of the entire year's volume of capital investments, i.e., within the limits of the established norm.

The limit on state capital investments to be channeled into developing economic institutions under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers amounts to 1.65 billion rubles--this is 4 percent more than the level anticipated to be carried out this year. Of this amount, it is intended to allocate 605 million rubles, or 2 percent less than in the current year, for construction-and-installation operations. This bears witness to the fact that the intention is to improve the technological structure of investments by increasing that portion of them designed to obtain the means of production.

Comparatively large capital investments are being earmarked to develop sectors of the agro-industrial complex: the financing provided for this investment by means of all sources will amount to more than 1 billion rubles, or 51 percent of all this republic's investments. In order to build agricultural facilities for production purposes, it is intended to utilize 391 million rubles of state capital investments--3 percent more than is anticipated during the current year.

Capital investments for further developing this republic's industry are being channeled, first of all, into continuing construction projects which are now already under way and at finishing them up within the established deadlines, as well as at renovating and technically modernizing enterprises. Approximately 100 million rubles of capital investments, or 23 percent more than in the present year, are being channeled into renovating and retooling industrial enterprises which are under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers. The funds allocated for this purpose comprise 58 percent of all the investments provided for industry.

Considerable material resources and funds have been earmarked for developing sectors in the non-production sphere. Within the economic institutions under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers it is intended to allot for this purpose more than 360 million rubles of state capital investments, or 3 percent more than will be utilized during the present year.

In order to build apartment houses by means of all sources of financing on the territory of this republic, it is intended to allot a total of 498 million rubles of capital investments, or 7 percent more than was planned for the current year, while state capital investments for this are being increased by 10 percent.

State capital investments of about 75 million rubles, or 8 percent more than the amount allocated for the current year, are earmarked for the development of public services under the jurisdiction of Council of Ministers (including union/republic services).

It is planned to allocate 72 million rubles of capital investments--8 percent more than the current year's investments--in order to build facilities for education, culture, and health care within the economic institutions under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers (including the union-republic economy).

The program of contractual operations for next year, as compared with the amount anticipated to be carried out this year, is being increased for the Ministry of Construction by approximately 5 percent, for the Ministry of Rural Construction--by 4 percent, for the republican association Litmezhkolkhozstroy and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources--by approximately 2 percent.

#### The Program for Social Development and Increasing the People's Prosperity

The development of public production, increasing labor productivity, and improving individual and group labor results all ensure the growth of the working people's incomes. It is intended that next year the average monthly wages of workers and office employees will amount to 192 rubles, while the wages of kolkhoz members will be 175 rubles, i.e., there will be an increase, as compared to this year, amounting to 1.6 and 2.3 percent respectively.

An important indicator of the population's prosperity is the size of the public consumption fund. Pay-outs and privileges from this fund, as computed on a per capita basis, will be increased on the average by 3.8 percent and will amount to 605 rubles.

Real per capita incomes will be increased by 3.3 percent.

It is intended to increase by outstripping rates the volumes of goods for sale and particularly the paid services being rendered to the population. Retail-goods turnover is planned to increase by 3.5 percent more than that anticipated during the present year. Without taking into consideration sales of alcoholic beverages, the retail-goods turnover is being increased by 6.8 percent.

For the first time the plan contains a summarizing indicator--the total amount of paid services being rendered to the population. They are planned to total 630,000 rubles, which is almost 7 percent more than the current year's amount. Everyday services to the population is intended to be increased by 8.3 percent, including an 11.5 percent increase in rural localities and rayon centers.

By means of all sources of financing it is intended to build apartment houses with a total area of 1,820,000 square meters--2 percent more than the amount anticipated for the current year. Of this area, provisions have been made to put 680,000 square meters in the rural localities. There is also an increase in the funds being channeled directly to the local Soviets for the purpose of housing construction.

During the course of developing municipal services (public utilities) it is intended to construct a water-intake in Vilnius and reconstruct a water-intake in Klaypeda, to expand the rayon boiler plant in Ukmerge, as well as to begin expanding the boiler plants in Kayshyadoris, Shalchininkay, and other facilities. It is planned to begin work on expanding the water-purifying installations in Panevezhis and the construction of the same kinds of installations in Birshthonas.

By means of all sources of financing it is intended to build general-education schools providing 14,000 vacancies, including 2500 vacancies in rural localities. About 60 percent of the six-year olds will already be able to study in general-education schools.

It is intended to build kindergarten-nurseries providing 6400 vacancies, including 1100 vacancies to be paid for by kolkhoz funds. At the end of next year the level which these institutions provide for children under six years of age will reach 75 percent in the cities and 40 percent in the rural localities.

Admittance to this republic's VUZ's next year is intended to be practically on the same level as it is this year, while admittance to specialized secondary educational institutions will be somewhat less. This is to be explained principally by the sufficient satisfaction of the needs for specialists at this level.

It is intended to admit 25,600 young fellows and girls to full-time vocational-technical schools, including 10,500 to be admitted to rural vocational-technical schools.

It is intended to expend almost 11 million rubles of state capital investments on the construction of cultural facilities--significantly more than in the current year. Provisions have been made to finish up operations on the

construction of the second phase of the Lithuanian Motion-Picture Studio, as well as construction of the rayon House of Culture in Shilute.

In order to strengthen the material base of medical-treatment institutions, it is intended to put into operation an oncological clinic in Klaypeda, a hospital wing in Ukmerge, a rehabilitation wing in Valkininkay, out-patient-poly-clinical institutions to handle 1,150 visits per shift, and other facilities.

At the end of next year this republic's hospitals will have 45,700 spaces. Thus, there will be an average of 127 beds for every 10,000 inhabitants.

It is also intended to implement other measures with regard to strengthening the health of the population, better organization of rest and recreation, develop physical education and sports, as well as mass tourism.

Comrade deputies! These are the basic directions of the economic and social development of our republic for the coming year and the most important tasks assigned by the plan. Their fulfillment requires state and plan discipline at all levels of economic activity. It is necessary everywhere to utilize all resources more decisively and rationally, to block the path for any kind of mismanagement. All this will allow us to achieve high end results with the least outlays.

Permit me to express my confidence that this republic's labor groups, guided by the Communist Party, will devote all their forces to fulfill and over-fulfill the assignments of the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan, to solve all the important problems which will be posed by the 27th CPSU Congress as well as by the 19th Congress of the CP of Lithuania.

2384

CSO: 1800/175



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ZAMYATIN, KGB OFFICIAL ATTEND INTERREPUBLIC SEMINAR

Demirchyan Opens Session

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Dec 85 pp 1,2

[ARMENPRESS article: "On a Level With the Present-Day Requirements of the Party: Seminar-Conference of Ideological Workers"]

[Text] On 2 December at the Palace imeni Stariy Shaumyan in Yerevan, a regional seminar-conference began its work. This conference is devoted to further improvement of ideological and instructional work in light of the decisions of the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, gave the opening address at the conference.

Specifically, he said: This seminar-conference, held in Yerevan at the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, is devoted to an important question: how to further improve the content and form of propaganda and ideological work in labor collectives.

Participating in the conference are ideological workers from the party committees of seven union republics (Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenia and Armenia) and nine autonomous republics and oblasts in the RSFSR, scientists and journalists, those comrades who are directly involved in propaganda work and ideological activities. Upon the effectiveness of this work depends in large part the effectiveness of the communist upbringing of Soviet people, the formation of their class consciousness, and imparting of thorough immunization against bourgeois ideology and propaganda.

The matter which is on the agenda of this seminar is a particular timely one today. Realization of the decisions of the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenums and of the major tasks set by the party for the purpose of achieving a qualitatively new state in Soviet society through acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development require more energetic utilization of the human factor. A special role in this area is played by ideological work; its purpose, as was pointed out by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev,



is to ensure that the party's ideas and policy become the property of the masses and are turned into a physical force for the transformation of society.

Propaganda cadres face weighty tasks during the period of preparations for the 27th Party Congress, which are currently at an active stage.

The October (1985) Central Committee Plenum approved and submitted for discussion by the entire party and people groundwork-laying pre-congress documents: plans for a new text of the Party Program and the Basic Directions for our country's social and economic development, as well as changes in the CPSU Charter.

Widespread propaganda for and explanation of these documents, clarification to each communist and each worker of their theoretical principles, specific articles, noble goals and revolutionary and creative spirit: these are among our basic, primary tasks.

On the other hand, our class enemy, under the banner of a "crusade" against communism, is making attacks of an unprecedented scale on socialism as a social system, on Marxist-Leninist ideology and on the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU. Imperialism has chosen "psychological warfare" as one of its principal means of achieving its objective and is attempting to organize a true ideological intervention against us.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are making tremendous efforts to achieve lasting peace on Earth, improve the international climate and create favorable external conditions for our people to turn new creative tasks into reality.

As was noted at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo which examined the results of the meeting between Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, and R. Reagan, President of the United States, the agreements reached in the course of that meeting are "capable of having a positive influence on changes in the political and psychological climate of present-day international relations, their improvement, and reduction of the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war."

In order to achieve qualitative progress in the international situation and turn these opportunities into concrete actions, we must travel a difficult road and demonstrate consistency and firm political will.

At the same time, improvement in the military and political situation, which is sought by all the progressive and peace-loving forces on our planet, will not mean that the intensity of the class struggle will lessen, or that concessions to the class enemy are possible in the struggle of ideas between socialism and capitalism. In this area, as Vladimir Ilyich Lenin said, there are not and cannot be any compromises.

It is quite natural, continued K. S. Demirchyan, that under these conditions increased attention must be given to such a basic component of ideological work as counterpropaganda; its aggressiveness and effectiveness must be

increased and more attention devoted to conducting such work directly in labor collectives.

The party's Central Committee directs our attention to the need to continually inculcate in workers a feeling of participation in the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State, convincingly demonstrate socialism's advantages, dynamism and orientation toward the future, intensify the internationalist upbringing of Soviet people, and constantly expose the historically hopeless position and anti-humanitarian nature of imperialism.

Documents adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee set a clear course for the party in matters of ideological work. Implementation of Central Committee instructions must always remain at the center of attention by each party organization.

As you know, in 1984 the CPSU Central Committee examined the progress of fulfillment of the decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum by our republic party organization. The resolution adopted by the party's Central Committee has become our fighting program of action and has stepped up work by all branches of our party organization.

The Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, rayon party committees and primary party organizations have made a great effort to conduct ideological and political educational work in accordance with the new high standards set for them by the party and by practical experience. Reinforcing and developing positive tendencies in their own work, republic party organizations, while eliminating shortcomings, are consistently working to achieve improvement in ideological educational work directly among the workers of labor collectives, brigades and farms. The ideological work conducted is being linked to an ever greater degree with resolution of practical tasks and with actual socioeconomic processes. In many organizations an efficient system of educational work with various population categories has been introduced. More effective, improved and efficient forms of work have become part of practical educational work with workers. Pithiness, aggressiveness and scientifically-based argumentation have become characteristic traits of our propaganda and of all ideological work.

The discussion ahead, said K. S. Demirchyan in conclusion, will undoubtedly enrich us with new knowledge and new experience and will serve to improve further the organizational and ideological educational work of party organizations and all ideological cadres.

Then L. M. Zamyatin, head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Information Section, presented a report entitled "On Current Issues Of CPSU International Policy Under Present-Day Conditions."

A report by K. L. Dallakyan, secretary in the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, was devoted to the experience in ideological educational work with labor collectives by the Armenian republic party organization.

The topic of a report by L. I. Abalkin, head of the department of political economy in the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, was problems of qualitative advances in the economy and transition to intensification as the principal means of speeding up our country's socioeconomic development.

I. A. Zubkov, deputy chairman of the administration of the USSR Union of Journalists, also spoke at the plenary session, giving a report on the increased effectiveness of the mass informational media in the ideological and political education of the masses and in the struggle against hostile ideology and propaganda.

The conference will continue its work on 3 December.

#### Meeting Concludes

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 Dec 85 p 2

[ARMENPRESS article: "Conference of Ideological Workers"]

[Text] On 3 December in Yerevan, the regional seminar-conference devoted to ideological educational work in light of the decisions of the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenums continued its work.

Section meetings were held; these were headed by G. N. Enukidze, secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian CP, R. E. Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijani CP, M. M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP, and R. K. Belyayev, secretary of the Tatar Obkom of the CPSU.

Matters discussed pertained to the class education of Soviet people, the work of party organizations among workers to propagandize the advantages and achievements of real socialism, problems in the ideological, political and moral upbringing of young people under modern conditions, and the role of the mass informational media in increasing the effectiveness of propaganda work in labor collectives.

Addressing the meetings were party and Komsomol workers, secretaries of the party committees of a number of production associations and major industrial enterprises, and directors of mass information media in the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics and autonomous republics and oblasts within the RSFSR.

At a plenary session, L. V. Metelitsa, head of the department of scientific communism at the first State Moscow Medical Institute, gave a report entitled "The Victory of the Leninist Nationalities Policy and the Unfoundedness of Bourgeois Falsifications Thereof."

A report by A. A. Nurullayev, section chief in the Council for Religious Affairs in the USSR Council of Ministers, told of increased subversive activity by foreign clerical centers and the present-day ideological struggle.

R. E. Rybin, section head in the USSR KGB, gave a report on ideological diversions by the class enemy and education to promote political vigilance.

L. M. Zamyatin, head of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section, gave the closing address at the conference. Participating in the work of the regional seminar-conference was K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party.

Conference participants visited enterprises in Yerevan, familiarized themselves with practical ideological educational work by party organizations, and toured construction sites and tourist attractions in the republic capital.

12825

CSO: 1830/241



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GROSSU REPORT TO MOLDAVIAN PARTY PLENUM

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 31 Dec 85 pp 2-3

[Article: "On Reports and Elections in Party Organizations and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization. The Speech by Comrade S. K. Grossu, First Secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee at the 28 December 1985 Plenum of the Moldavian CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] Comrades! The reports and elections in republic primary, rayon and city party organizations, which developed into a large pre-congress council of communists, are ended. Their results were thoroughly examined at the Buro of the Central Committee and, in accordance with the resolution that was adopted, were submitted to the plenum of the Central Committee for discussion. This step was occasioned by the exceptional importance of the given question, by the need for the broader, collective interpretation of the results of the reports and elections, by the need to determine practical tasks stemming from the content and orientation of the principal meetings held during the year, and also by the fact that the entire Central Committee and the entire elected party aktiv must participate most directly in the large-scale effort to implement the proposals and critical remarks of the communists.

The publication of drafts of the new Program of the CPSU, changes in the Regulations of the CPSU, and the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development in the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000 and their public discussion gave a special sense of purpose to the meetings and conferences and to the very spirit and content of the speeches of the delegates at these meetings and conferences.

With keen interest, communists discussed pre-congress documents in close conjunction with practical tasks. While approving these documents with words of high praise, they made more than 16,000 specific proposals that were permeated with our people's truly party- and state-oriented approach to all spheres of life in Soviet society.

The meetings and conferences reflected positive processes that have taken place of late in the activity of party organizations under the active influence of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the report of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. They were characterized by a high measure of activism, the candid exchange of ideas, a businesslike atmosphere, and highly



principled criticism and self-criticism. Approximately 60 percent of the communists in the republic party organization took part in the discussion of the reports. The average city and rayon conference was addressed by 20-21 persons. More than 150,000 comments and proposals were made on a wide range of issues. This was a considerably higher figure than in previous report-election campaigns.

Communists have expressed concern over the fact that some leaders have not been sufficiently responsible in their reaction to the decision of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. They pay lip service to its principles and call for the organization of work along the new lines. However, they do little to affirm a truly businesslike atmosphere and an innovative approach and continue to think and act in the old way. Delegates to the Sorokskiy, Kotovskiy, Leovskiy and certain other [rayon] party conferences called attention to the fact that rayon party committees are reconciled to this situation and the committees themselves are given to making pronouncements for effect, are superficial in their leadership and usurp the powers of Soviet and economic organs.

Participants in meetings and conferences noted delays and occasionally the total lack of a concerted effort in the implementation of the points emanating from the June 1985 meeting at the CPSU Central Committee on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. At the Beltsy and Bendery city and Leninskiy, Oktyabrskiy and a number of other rayon conferences, numerous remarks were made regarding the low level of mechanization and automation of production. There was also mention of the urgent need for dramatically raising the role of branch scientific research institutes, design offices, and other organizations whose present effort falls far short of the spirit of the time.

Party committees and the elected party aktiv must think of more tangible ways of accelerating scientific-technical progress, must strengthen the party stratum in sectors that are decisive to the successful introduction of advances in science and technology, must do their utmost to stimulate modern approaches to scientific and technical problems, and must strive for the full implementation of all measures as well as state plans and targets pertaining to new technology. The special attention of rural party committees should be concentrated on this area. In the countryside, there are still many middle-level managers who do not have a clear picture of the essence and specifics of scientific-technical progress in the agrarian sector of the economy.

Problems of product quality occupied a large place both at party meetings and conferences. Special attention was focused on the fact that the leadership and apparatus of the Ministry of Light Industry does not show the proper concern for the reconstruction and modernization of subordinate enterprises and for the replacement of obsolete equipment. This has a negative impact on product quality. Thus, claims for the replacement of defective footwear number in the hundreds of thousands of pairs. The same was said of enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Local Industry, of plants producing refrigerators, canned goods, dairy products, and other consumer goods.

Party committees, ministries and Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] must draw the appropriate conclusions from criticism of product quality, make higher demands on cadres, more actively address the equipment renovation problem, eliminate shortcomings, and correct the situation more quickly. The work in this area must be organized in such a way that product becomes the subject of both professional and national pride.

Participants in meetings and conferences voiced much criticism of shortcomings in planning and material-technical supply and of imbalances in plans. This applies especially to the construction ministries and republic Gosplan. Indications that plans had been revised downward were cited at Kishinev, Beltsy and Bendery city party conferences.

It should be noted that higher demands were made on the heads of ministries and departments in the course of the current report-election campaign. This fact was also reflected at meetings held in many primary party organizations in state institutions. Zaorganizovannost in the work of the administrative apparatus and the ineffectiveness of the activity of collegia were noted in the ministries of local industry, health and education, in the former ministry of agriculture and in certain others. Instances of red tape and alienation from work collectives were also cited. At a Kishinev city party conference, it was noted, for example, that heads of ministries and departments took part in only 13 of the 186 meetings held at/in Frunzenskiy Rayon enterprises and organizations to discuss the draft of the Basic Directions.

It is difficult to say what this fact attests to more: incomprehension or disregard. In either case, this kind of attitude on the part of cadres toward matters does not promote the successful resolution of economic and political problems. If this is an instance, a given comrade must be corrected. If it is the system, the appropriate conclusions must be drawn.

The party attaches paramount importance to the more complete satisfaction of the population's mounting demand for a varied mix of high quality goods. This was the direction suggested by the country's first Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere. Soviet and party organs in cities and rayons must take economic managers to task for the nonfulfillment of production plans and for the incomplete utilization of the existing economic potential to this end.

Agriculture and branches associated with agriculture play an important part in satisfying the people's needs and in raising their living standard. New organs of management vested with broad rights and powers are presently being created. It is important that they strive for high results in increasing food production from their very inception.

With the organization of Gosagroprom, economic ties between town and country become stronger but at the same time more complex. Many urban labor collectives will now become a part of it as organic links in the new economic complex. New aspects in the activity of party organizations also arise under these conditions. They must strive to see to it that the collectives of processing enterprises pull together effectively in the same harness with kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Meetings and conferences in Kishinev and in the Kriulyanskiy, Chimishliyskiy, and Ungenskiy rayons urgently raised the question of decisively overcoming the exhortative character of propaganda and social education activity and the question of underestimating manifestations of ideology and morality alien to us. Attention was called to the actualization of the content of the study of Marxism-Leninism as the most important means of fostering firm political convictions and activism in all working people.

City and rayon party committees and primary party organizations must regard the securing of the effectiveness of all forms of Marxist-Leninist and economics education as an integral part of the effort to implement the decisions of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the party line of accelerating the nation's social and economic development.

The report-election party meeting and conferences called attention to the importance of the further intensification of the struggle against various kinds of violations of labor and production discipline and antisocial manifestations. The Kishinev city party conference discussed the increase in the incidence of absenteeism in the Zorila Production Association and in a leather goods association. Failure to report for work is particularly common in agriculture.

It is essential to intensify the effort to strengthen discipline and organization and to remember their exceptional importance under present conditions, at a time when new technological processes and equipment are being introduced more and more widely and the price of every single lost hour has greatly increased. The fight should also be substantially stepped up against the theft of socialist property, hooliganism, parasitism, violations of public order and crime.

The importance of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures to Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism" and the need to adopt more energetic measures toward its implementation were emphasized everywhere. It was noted that even though there are positive strides in this effort, in some places it is still in the nature of a short-lived campaign. City and rayon party committees are not always sufficiently persistent and consistent in carrying out this work. This is particularly true of the Chadyr-Lungskiy, Orgeyevskiy, Oknitskiy, and Kantemirskiy rayon party organizations. Numerous proposals and remarks addressed to the Ministry of Trade, Moldavpotrebsoyuz [Moldavian Union of Consumers' Societies] and ispolkoms [executive committees] of city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies indicated the need for the further regularization of the siting of trade enterprises that sell soft drinks.

Party meetings and conferences noted the low level of atheistic work by many party and social organizations and local Soviets. City and rayon party committees must make higher demands on primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and local Soviets for the state of atheistic work and must see to it that new holidays and rituals are introduced more actively in all population centers.



Taking into account the demands of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee based on the report of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, meetings and conferences examined question pertaining to the basic restructuring of the work of all party links. Noting the positive changes that took place in the style of work of city and rayon party city party committees and primary party organizations following the adoption of that decree, speakers and discussants stressed the fact that dedication to old approaches in party work still persists. There is still a large gap between organizational, ideological-political and economic work, between words and actions in some party organizations. They have not become the true political nucleus of the labor collective. This was discussed by delegates at Novoanenskiy, Glodyanskiy, Tarakliyskiy, Dondyushanskiy, and other party conferences.

The problem of cadres was discussed with unprecedented urgency at meetings and conferences. Communists correctly observed that many omissions in party work and in the activity of collectives were associated with flaws in the selection, placement and education of cadres and in work with the reserve of cadres. They expressed full support for the Central Committee's measures to strengthen the leadership of the most important sectors of party and state work and to replace leaders that had exhausted their potential and that had become accustomed to shortcomings.

Today, the party attaches more and more importance to fostering such professional qualities as competence, a feeling for the new, initiative, daring, the willingness to assume responsibility, the ability to pose a problem and solve it to the end, and the ability not to lose sight of the political sense of management.

Party committees and organizations must prevent casual, passive, irresponsible people from occupying important posts. And this requires a better effort to create a promotion reserve. Its formation and the organization of its training must begin today.

Maximum emphasis was placed on the moral makeup of leading cadres, on calling them more strictly to account for the violation of laws and party and state discipline, on the eradication of instances of graft, money-grubbing and incorrect behavior from our life. Participants in meetings and conferences approved measures to decisively release persons committing such infractions and expressed approval of the increasingly common practice of nominating executive personnel with due regard to the opinions of party organizations and the collectives of working people and the examination of the personal dossiers of communist leaders by party committees plus their mandatory discussion initially in primary party organizations and the extensive briefing of the working people on the work of party organs.

Notwithstanding the generally critical mood of the report-election meetings and conferences, the criticism in a number of primary party organizations in the Nisporenskiy, Kamenskiy and Chernenkovskiy rayons was unaddressed. At conferences in the Oknitskiy, Kantemirskiy, Tarakliyskiy, and many other districts, criticism aimed at buro's, secretaries, and department heads of city and rayon party committees has most often been expressed in the form of



requests and wishes, which is tantamount to liberalism and unscrupulousness. This approach must be decisively abandoned.

The reports and elections showed that not all primary and shop party organizations and party groups are working actively and with initiative or are the political nucleus of the labor collective. In some low-level party links, communists witnessing serious violations of state and party discipline and abuses of office by individual officials pass by these issues without focusing attention on them. The fact that the work of 20 party group organizers, 8 secretaries of shop and 4 primary party organizations has been declared unsatisfactory attests to serious shortcomings in the work and simultaneously in the fundamental approach to the analysis of the activity of the elected aktiv.

These are serious flaws in city and rayon party committees, in the department of organizational party work and other departments of the Central Committee. Henceforth, more attention should be devoted to lower-level links of the republic party organization--primary and shop party organizations, party groups; there should be continuous concern for their liveliness and authority. Our aid and support should be organically combined with a highly demanding attitude toward them.

An important result of the present reports and elections is that the leadership of party collectives has been assumed by people who are well trained, authoritative, and highly principled in implementing the party line and the demands of the Regulations of the CPSU. Among the elected secretaries of primary party organizations, for example, 74 percent have higher education; almost 52 percent have an engineering, technical and agricultural education; approximately 20 percent are blue-collar and kolkhoz workers; and 42.2 percent are women. More innovators, inventors and promising young workers were elected.

In the course of the reports and elections, a considerable number of new party gorkom and raykom secretaries were elected. This year, 20 party committee secretaries were replaced and 34 women were elected. The buro's of party raykoms and gorkoms include 98 blue-collar and rank-and-file kolkhoz workers and a larger percentage of Komsomol raykom secretaries as well as editors of city and rayon newspapers. Party organization commissions for overseeing administrative activity and the work of the apparatus have been strengthened and more of these commissions have been established to deal with problems that determine the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

Party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations and the administration of enterprises that permit the growth production to decline must promptly eliminate the shortcomings that hinder the successful resolution of the problems before us and must ensure the rhythmic work of these collectives already in January of the new year.

Notwithstanding the republic's fulfillment of plans for the sale of livestock products ahead of schedule, the state of affairs on many farms is a source of serious concern in this branch. On 20 December, the average daily milk yield per cow was only 6.1 kilograms in the Dumbravenskiy Rayon; 6.9 kilograms in

the Grigoripolskiy Rayon; and 7.7 kilograms in the Vulkaneshtskiy Rayon. In other words, there has been an appreciable decline in the productivity of the dairy herd. There has been deterioration in the work indicators of pork production complexes in the Kaushanskiy and Brichanskiy rayons where the average daily weight gain in November was only 188-204 grams.

Today as never before there is a demand for skillful animal husbandry on every farm because the incomplete supply of livestock with concentrated feed makes substantial change in their wintering. Hence the need for the careful storage and effective use of existing feed. All feed shops must be included in the work everywhere. Every kilogram of fodder must be pulverized, flavored and rationally used.

The basic direction of the plan and budget indicators approved for the nation and the republic in the coming year by the USSR Supreme Soviet and recently by a session of the MoSSR Supreme Soviet corresponds to the party's strategic course. Today as well, the main political and practical task of party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, Soviets of People's Deputies, and trade union and Komsomol organizations is to make full use of the high activism and initiative of communists and all working people occasioned by preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the broad discussion of pre-congress documents and to mobilize them for the organized commencement of the 12th Five-Year Plan. From its first days, there must be a socialist competition for the attainment of truly basic strides in the area of labor productivity; for substantially improving product quality; for the conservation of raw materials, supplies, fuel and energy; for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and obligations by each labor collective, city and rayon, and thereby ensure the accelerated rate of economic and sociocultural construction.

At the time of sudden changes in history, our party has always reorganized its ranks, has strictly evaluated its activity, has sought and found new reserves for raising the level of party leadership. Today we creatively examine the road we have traveled in order to test and hone our weapons on the basis of the lessons of the report-election campaign in republic party organizations for major, important work in the future. The republic's communist party is confronted in full measure by the question of the effectiveness of party leadership of all sectors of economic and cultural construction and we will without question resolve this question. We have the will, energy, tenacity, experience and knowledge to do so. (Prolonged applause).

5013

CSO: 1800/222

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH BURO ON CONSUMER GOODS, OTHER ISSUES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Untitled article: "In the Buro of the Central Committee of the CP of Kazakhstan"]

[Text] At its regular session, the buro of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee examined and approved the practical work of the North Kazakhstan Oblast party organization in the development of consumer-goods production at nonspecialized enterprises.

The buro noted that party committees are directing labor collectives' efforts toward finding and utilizing reserves for increasing the production of consumer goods. Five-year programs for their production have been developed and are being implemented in cities and rayons and at many industrial enterprises. Machine building plants' sponsorship aid to small collectives in the manufacture of equipment accessories and the production of articles has been organized. A number of enterprises have created special design and technological services and public competitions on the development of new types of output are being held.

Party, soviet and economic agencies are persistently raising the level of organizational work and reinforcing with skilled personnel shops and sections that produce goods in popular demand, have developed purposeful socialist competition, and are widely disseminating advanced production experience. As a result, Group-A branch enterprises have increased production of consumer goods more than 1.5-fold during the current Five-Year Plan, have significantly expanded the assortment of these goods and are manufacturing more than 40 percent of their output with the state seal of quality. The output of goods made from local raw materials and production wastes has increased markedly and intra-province cooperation has undergone further development.

The buro of the Central Committee ordered obkoms and oblispolkoms to ensure the active participation of nonspecialized enterprises in the production of consumer goods, to strive for the creation of shops and sections in them with a high level of technical equipment, **advanced technology and organization of labor**, and for the expanded production of goods that enjoy increased public demand, and to more actively utilize bank credit, local raw materials and production wastes toward this end.

The buro discussed progress made in the fulfillment of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU "On Intensifying Work to Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline."

The buro of the Central Committee ordered executives of ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations to urgently implement effective measures for strengthening discipline and increasing the level of organization at each work place; to step up the struggle against violators and to make greater use of the rights granted by labor legislation for this purpose; to improve work on the creation of proper work and living conditions and the expansion of services to working people directly at the production site. It is incumbent upon party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to increase the accountability of personnel for the timely implementation of measures to strengthen labor discipline. It is the duty of ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies to regulate the business hours of enterprises and service-sphere organizations.

The buro examined additional measures for preventing the pollution of Alma-Ata's air space.

It discussed the question of preparing staffs of machine operators for field work in 1986.

It adopted decisions on a number of other questions.

13149/12859

CSO: 1830/191



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON TURKMEN OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCES

Chardzhou Oblast

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by M. Tarannik and Kh. Gochmuradov, under the rubric "Party Life. Reports and Elections": "In Step with the Times -- from the 18th Chardzhou Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] The Chardzhou Oblast party conference was held on 13 and 14 December. Just before it the delegates received a collection of information materials, an appendix to the accountability report. The buro and departments of the oblast committee, after thoroughly analyzing the main directions of its activity, presented a vast amount of statistical material to the delegates.

The accountability report of the party obkom, which was presented by first secretary of the obkom R. Khudayberdiyev, and the statements of the delegates were characterized by a desire to conduct a thorough and business-like analysis of accumulated experience and existing shortcomings and collectively lay out ways to further refine party management of economic and social development and the style and methods of organizational and ideological work.

The efforts of the party obkom and of communists employed in industry have been focused on the key problems of continued economic development, intensification of production, identification of internal reserves, and improving the quality of output and of all work. But what are the results? During the period of the five-year plan the oblast's economic potential has grown significantly and fixed production capital has been increased. New enterprises and shops have been launched, 111 sections and shops were fully mechanized and automated, production of output is growing and its quality is improving. Thus, compared to 1980 production of consumer goods has risen 34 percent. The process of renewing output has also accelerated. During the five years more than 700 new product descriptions were incorporated in production.

We still do not have all party committees skillfully directing the labor collectives to meet the existing challenges. That is why the participants at the conference devoted their main attention to unsolved problems and existing shortcomings and omissions. There was an exacting, impartial discussion. It was observed that almost one-third of the enterprises are lagging behind five-

year plan control figures for production growth, and one-fifth of them are behind for growth in labor productivity. One out of four enterprises did not meet its obligations for reducing the prime cost of output produced; 22 enterprises permitted it to rise.

Great concern was also expressed at the conference about the fact that the oblast, city, and rayon party committees still are not doing much practical work to accelerate scientific-technical progress, and sometimes are indifferent about poor use of production capital. Otherwise it would be hard to explain these indicators: in the five years fixed capital in industry grew by 38 percent, but production volume rose by just 13 percent and labor productivity by only 2 percent.

Those speakers were correct who stated that scientific-technical progress begins with a restructuring of people's psychology and increasing their accountability for meeting the challenges facing the collective. Inertia slows down the introduction of new machinery and progressive technology. This is the only reason that 73 million rubles of uninstalled equipment (38 million of it imported) has accumulated at oblast enterprises.

And here are more reserves. Newly introduced capacities continue to be incorporated too slowly, and the downtime of lathe benches and machinery is considerable.

Losses of work time, which are hardly decreasing at all, arouse justified concern. During the five-year plan period irrational use of working time caused underproduction of almost 30 million rubles of output. And losses from production of defective output were 1.5 million rubles.

During their thorough analysis of the work of various enterprises in the oblast the delegates also mentioned other reserves which were not put into action and discussed means and methods of activating the human factor, which would make it possible to increase the yield of each labor collective and handle the tasks of accelerating economic and social development in the oblast with honor.

Speakers devoted considerable attention to the situation in capital construction. This was because the oblast party committee was unable to achieve a fundamental turnaround in this important economic sector. In the period 1981-1984 129 million rubles of capital investment was not incorporated. Introduction of fixed capital worth 214 million rubles was not secured. The number of projects under construction simultaneously continues to be large. The amount of incomplete work is declining too slowly. During the five-year plan period the volume of incomplete work increased 1.4 times, reaching 73.8 million rubles.

The delegates were also concerned at the state of housing construction, especially in the countryside. Construction of sociocultural and domestic projects is going slowly.

Both the accountability report and the statements by delegates spoke with special warmth of the oblast cotton growers. They scored a great labor triumph: they fulfilled the five-year plan with honor. The Homeland received 1,537,000

tons of "white gold." In the concluding year of the five-year plan about 340,000 tons of raw cotton was sold to the state, almost 30,000 tons above the plan. The average yield reached 31.8 quintals per hectare.

The five-year plans were successfully fulfilled for sale to the state of grain, vegetables, melons, and other crop and livestock output. But many delegates discussed the problems of further development of agriculture from the standpoint of the demands of the April and October 1985 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, because there are considerable unused reserves in this area. Forty of the 85 cotton-growing farms did not fulfill their five-year plans. Their production shortfall was 66,000 tons of raw cotton.

It was noted at the conference that the whole trouble is low farming sophistication and a decline in party demands on cadres for violations of farming techniques. It is no secret to anyone that less than half the farms have incorporated crop rotations. There are serious shortcomings in seed-growing. Land, water, and fertilizer are still used irrationally, and too little importance is attached to full mechanization and to introduction of progressive know-how and scientific advances.

A notable feature of many statements was confidence in the future and a search for reserves to increase the production of agricultural output.

The speakers mentioned many reserves, but they consider the main one to be raising farming sophistication. This means that the full set of field jobs, from plowing to gathering the harvest, must be done on a high agrotechnical level.

Another major topic at the conference was the problems of developing animal husbandry and the contribution of farms in the oblast to fulfilling the National Food Program. Thanks to the steps being taken by party committees, the production of animal husbandry output rises each year, but the level of this sector's development, speakers noted, still does not fully meet the demands of the day. The productivity of livestock and poultry is not increasing fast enough and sterility is high in the reproduction herd. Slaughter of animals for internal needs is unjustifiably large. Little attention is being given to the development of hog and poultry raising.

The scale of the challenges we face, the delegates observed, makes heightened demands for the selection, assignment, and indoctrination of cadres. The oblast today generally has mature, experienced executives who are capable of successfully meeting the most complex challenges. At the same time the party obkom, speakers advised, must raise the level of demands made on cadres and their responsibility for the assigned work sector. If we speak on a large scale, the shortcomings that have been allowed in industry, capital construction, and agriculture are explained not only by particular difficulties, but also by the lack of competence and mistakes of executives and leading specialists.

The oblast has a high replacement rate among party and Soviet workers and kol-khoz and sovkhoz executives. This is a serious flaw in work to select and indoctrinate cadres. We still have not eliminated cases where people who have already compromised themselves are promoted to different positions.

Cases of selection of cadres based on kinship and ties to a native region have not been eliminated in the oblast either.

Shortcomings in the selection of middle-level cadres were also discussed at the conference. The number of specialists among the heads of cotton-growing and tractor brigades and livestock farms has decreased.

It was underlined at the conference that the style and methods of party management must be refined constantly and execution of decisions monitored strictly in order to raise the oblast economy to a new level.

And here is one more example. B. Almazov, former first secretary of the Karabekaulskiy Rayon party committee, took up the path of false reports and deception, personal enrichment, and systematic abuse of his official position; for this he was expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and convicted. It should be noted that the party obkom presented a deeply self-critical report at the conference. It showed high demands applied to itself and to others and strict accountability for shortcomings and omissions.

The issues of ideological work and communist indoctrination of working people, especially young people, were another focus of attention for the delegates. A. Bazarov, secretary of the party committee at the Kolkhoz imeni K. Marx in Sayatskiy Rayon, G. A. Sushko, first secretary of the Komsomol obkom, and others spoke of the fact that all mass political work must be raised to the level of contemporary demands. Constantly matching deeds to words and ideological support for current tasks are a decisive condition for dynamic work by all sectors of the oblast economy.

There was a thorough and interested discussion of the drafts of the new redaction of the CPSU Program and the amendments to the party By-Laws at the conference.

Participants at the conference heard and discussed a report by N. Achilov, chairman of the oblast Soviet of Peoples Deputies, on the draft document "Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and the Period until the Year 2000" and the tasks of the oblast party organization.

In the decrees it adopted the conference approved the party's pre-Congress documents. Following the report of the party obkom, in its decree the conference outlined steps toward further improvement in organizational, ideological, and economic work and toward greeting the 27th party Congress and the 23rd Congress of the Turkmen CP in a worthy fashion.

A. I. Rachkov, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP, spoke at the conference.

At the organizational plenum R. Khudayberdiyev was elected first secretary of the Chardzhou Oblast party committee, V. N. Rebrik was elected second secretary, and Kh. Dzumbayeva, Dzh. Babakuliyev, and N. G. Sapozhkov were elected secretaries.



Tashauz Oblast

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by B. Amanov and O. Fadeyev, under the rubric "Party Life. Reports and Elections" : "Achieve More (From the 18th Tashauz Oblast Party Conference)"]

[Excerpts] Attention was focused on questions of intensifying all sectors of the economy, accelerating scientific-technical progress, utilizing production reserves, and strengthening discipline and order in all sectors.

Since the start of the five-year plan oblast crop farmers have raised and harvested 1.87 million tons of cotton, more than ever before. Annual production of cotton is 25,000 tons above the level achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The five-year plan for production and sale of industrial output was fulfilled by 1 December. Above-plan sales of this output were 57 million rubles.

But, while taking note of the successes, the shortcomings must not be passed over in silence. And the accountability report named omissions in the work of the oblast party organization.

Because of clumsy use of land resources, poor organization of labor, and failure to follow scientific farming practices, most of the rayons, 55 farms, and more than half of the brigades did not meet their five-year assignment for state purchases of cotton and 26 farms did not fulfill the grain production plan.

Industry in the oblast worked just as unevenly. During the five-year period the value of fixed production capital increased by almost 46 percent, but the volume of production rose only 16 percent. Unsatisfactory use of capacities took its toll. Of the 46 industrial enterprises in the oblast, five did not secure the planned growth in production volume and labor productivity and one-fourth of them were unable to fulfill their assignments for contract deliveries and assortment. More than 50 percent of the people working in industry are engaged in manual labor.

There are also many shortcomings in construction. Failure to fulfill the five-year plan for introduction of fixed capital, dispersal of capital investment, the large volume of incomplete production and uninstalled equipment, and the rise in the number of construction-installation organizations that are not handling their programs of contract work arouse concern. Industrialization is not being introduced quickly enough in residential construction.

All these management mistakes are linked to shortcomings in the activity of party organizations, with relaxation of the party influence on the situation in labor collectives.

K. Kadzharov, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Rayon party committee, said because of intensive economic incorporation of land without adequate reclamation support the water table in the rayon had risen to the point where saline water was beginning to flood kolkhoz fields.

Delegates from Tashauzskiy Rayon spoke of the intolerable situation on lands under development. They do not have electricity, reliable communications, or suitable roads. The temporary gravel road is becoming unusable before their eyes. Normal living conditions have not yet been established for the people sent from farms in the rayon to incorporate the new lands.

Speaking of prospects for development of the city of Kunya-Ugrench, first secretary of the party raykom S. Motayev called attention to the lack of utility lines there. Without them it is difficult to work on future planning for development of municipal systems.

It is common knowledge that the obkom of the Turkmen CP and the oblispolkom have stubbornly petitioned the republic ministries and department concerning development of the oblast economy. But the delegates also said that many questions can be resolved by local efforts, without the intervention of republic organizations.

The outdated practice of substituting paperwork for live work with people is also making itself felt. There was talk of all kinds of reports and information demanded by the party committee. Sometimes different departments of the obkom demand the same information.

But the main thing in party management is not composing reports and information; it is individual work with people.

The accountability report spoke of the need to improve ideological and political indoctrination work. But nothing concrete was said about ways to make these improvements. While observing that life demands changes in the organization of people's leisure time, the speaker did not mention the construction of cultural and sports complexes, which are what is expected to insure these changes. Ideological work in the oblast lacks effectiveness, purposefulness, and aggressiveness; formalism has not yet been eliminated. It is natural that this part of the report did not seriously involve anyone and did not arouse a broad exchange of opinions.

A great deal was said at the conference about the struggle against harmful remnants of the past. Delegate K. Kadzharov pointed out that the oblast House of Scientific Atheism does not seem to be giving real help in atheistic indoctrination.

Many reproaches were directed at construction workers, in particular with respect to expanding housing resources.

Turkesh Esenov, secretary of the partkom of the Sovkhoz imeni XXII Partsyezda, pointed out the unsatisfactory rate of housing construction in the rural area in his speech.

Yes, little housing is being built. O. V. Londarev, first secretary of the Tashauz City party committee, noted that 15 of the city's construction organizations did not fulfill their plans. Work to connect housing for gas is going slowly. The question of lowering the water table is being solved at an intolerably slow pace in the oblast center.

Construction of schools, nursery schools, and cultural and public health institutions is being done poorly in Ilyalinskiy Rayon. The rayon center does not have a sewage system, which makes a fundamental improvement of sanitary conditions in the settlement impossible.

Teacher A. Kakayeva, secretary of the party organization at Secondary School No 15 in Ilyalinskiy Rayon, spoke at the conference about the pressing problems of indoctrinating the growing generation. She noted that Russian language teaching at schools of the rayon is below par. Many teachers of this subject do not have special training. Preparation for teaching 16-year-old children is going poorly.

It should be mentioned that the accountability report and the speech by first secretary of the Tashauz City party committee O. V. Londarev noted in passing the problems of organizing people's leisure time. But there was no thorough, interesting, and useful discussion of mass cultural work at the conference. This is even stranger when we realize that among the delegates were the deputy chairmen of the executive committees of the Soviets of Peoples Deputies, who are in charge of cultural and sports complexes in their rayons. The only minor note was the sad admission of S. N. Nepesova, first secretary of the Komsomol obkom, that she is unable to organize leisure time activities for working people, including young people.

Moreover, we must also give proper thought to those things that, unfortunately, were mentioned little or not at all — improving the forms and methods of ideological work, the development of criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below, and the ability to conduct business-like discussion of issues without long self-centered reports and loud assurances.

Numerous remarks and wishes were expressed at the preceding oblast party conference. Were they taken into account? What did the obkom do in response to the suggestions of the delegates? The accountability report said nothing on this. Nor did the delegates hear an analysis of critical remarks expressed during the just-concluded report-election campaign.

There is another thing that cannot be passed over in silence. Some of the speeches were like personal vindications and abounded with numerical calculations which, one felt, were not backed up by real thinking. As already mentioned, there were vivid, business-like speeches that contrasted with these.

As we know, the April and October 1985 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee gave a powerful boost to the active search for the most effective forms and methods of party management of the economy. The Tashauz Oblast party organization faces great challenges in light of these demands. As the conference pointed out, an especially large amount of work must be done to increase the militance of low-ranking party organizations and instill rank-and-file communists with an activist posture and intolerance of shortcomings.

The conference had a business-like, involved discussion of the drafts of the new redaction of the CPSU Program, the party By-Laws with proposed amendments, and the document "Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development in

1986-1990 and the Period Until the Year 2000." Many people offered suggestions and additions to the pre-Congress party documents, which were unanimously approved by conference participants.

M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP, gave a speech at the conference. S. G. Arutyunyan, head of the propaganda department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference.

At the organizational plenum B. Atayev was elected first secretary of the Tashauz Oblast committee of the Turkmen CP, A. V. Loyko was elected second secretary, and U. R. Shamuratov and N. F. Lomov were elected secretaries.

#### Ashkhabad Oblast

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "In a Business-Like Manner, from a Critical Standpoint"]

[Excerpts] Ashkhabad, 28 December (Turkmeninform).

The report by first secretary of the Ashkhabad Oblast party committee Yu. K. Mogilevets and the statements of other communists noted that the report-election party conference was being held during the period of immediate preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23rd Congress of the Turkmen CP. The party obkom has persistently increased the activism and militance of party organizations and worked to improve the style and methods of their activity, strengthen party discipline, intensify the vanguard role of communists, and enhance their accountability for assigned work.

Questions of managing agriculture and carrying out the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Food Program occupied a significant place in the activity of the party obkom during the report period.

At the same time the conference noted that party committees have not been able to achieve a condition where the policy of intensified methods of economic activity are persistently implemented everywhere and state plan discipline is rigorously followed. The party committees of the oblast are moving slowly on work to realize the objectives of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning maximum use of existing production potential as the most important area of economic intensification.

It was noted that serious shortcomings have not been eliminated in ideological and mass political work. The conference underlined the necessity of intensifying work on the selection, placement, and indoctrination of executives in all sectors and increasing demands and accountability for the assigned work.

Delegates to the conference discussed and unanimously approved the drafts of the new redaction of the CPSU Program, CPSU By-Laws, and the document "Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and the Period Until the Year 2000," as well as making their own suggestions.



First secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP S. A. Niyazov gave a speech at the conference. In his statement he observed that in the months since the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee definite work has been done to accelerate the socioeconomic development and strengthen discipline and order in the republic.

Comrade Niyazov called the attention of party organizations to the need for further implementation of measures to strengthen party and state discipline, eliminate serious mistakes made in personnel work and economic management, resolve questions of labor organization and payment, and insure socialist legality and order.

A new party obkom and auditing commission and delegates to the 23rd Congress of the Turkmen CP were elected.

Participating in the work of the conference were B. Yazkuliyeu, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the TuSSR, A. I. Rachkov, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen CP, G. S. Mishchenko, first deputy chairman of the TuSSR Council of Ministers, A. S. Boyko, chairman of the TuSSR KGB, and G. M. Gisor, instructor in the Department of Agriculture and Food Industry of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the organizational plenum Yu. K. Mogilevets was elected first secretary of the Ashkhabad Oblast party committee, V. S. Chertishchev was elected second secretary, and M. G. Orazova, B. Nursakhatov, and B. A. Ishankuliyeu were elected secretaries.

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CSO: 1830/243

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN BURO ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 3 Dec 85 p 1

[Untitled Article: "In the Buro of Central Committee of the CP of Turkmenistan"]

[Text] At its regular session, the buro of Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee examined a number of questions concerning the republic's socioeconomic development and party political work.

The buro of the Central Committee examined and approved, on the whole, drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR and the 1986 TuSSR State Budget that were submitted by the republic's Council of Ministers.

The TuSSR Council of Ministers was advised to submit the drafts for consideration by the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet.

The TuSSR Council of Ministers and TuSSR Gosplan were advised:

To continue work in the search for additional possibilities for more accelerated development of the republic's economy in 1986 and maximum accomplishment of the tasks set for the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan; to adopt measures aimed at a fundamental improvement in the quality of consumer goods produced; and to determine realistic volumes of trade turnover for the planned year;

To give additional consideration to questions of increasing capital investments channeled into the technical reequipment of enterprises, raising labor productivity growth rates and of ensuring the proper ratio between increases in labor productivity and wages.

Oblast, city and rayon party committees, primary party organizations, ministries, departments, and soviet, economic, trade-union and Komsomol agencies are instructed to ensure that organizational and mass political work, aimed at the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the precise and unconditional fulfillment of 1986 plan assignments is carried out.

At its session, the buro examined and approved, in the main, the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Turkmen SSR for 1986-1990 submitted by the republic's Council of Ministers. In light of the observations and suggestions made, the buro recommended that it be submitted for consideration by USSR Gosplan with special attention focused on the intensive development of branches, the efficient utilization of the republic's existing production potential and the all-out economization of labor, material and financial resources.

The buro approved measures submitted by the TuSSR Council of Ministers for regulating procurement and retail prices of basic types of vegetables, grapes and melon crops.

The buro examined the results of the republic socialist competition among rayons for best indices in the fulfillment of assignments for the sale of state vegetables and melon crops during October 1985 and adopted a joint resolution with the TuSSR Council of Ministers.

The buro of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee examined some other questions and adopted appropriate resolutions.

13149/12859

CSO: 1830/191

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN CP BURO ON LOCAL ACCOUNTING ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

/Editorial Report/ Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 24 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 700-word report on a regular session of the Turkmen CP Buro, which examined the results of the rayon, city and oblast accounting election party conferences.

It was noted that the rayon, city and oblast accounting-election party conferences throughout the republic were conducted in accordance with the political directions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums.

Among the issues which received the most attention at the local party conferences were those of intensifying agricultural production, criticism of formal and stilted propaganda in political and educational work, and certain shortcomings, such as excess paperwork.

The Buro directed Central Committee departments, gorkoms and raykoms to analyze the results of the accounting-election party conferences thoroughly and to draw the necessary conclusions.

Mass media are directed systematically to publish materials on the implementation of suggestions.

Other issues were also discussed.

TURKMEN SUPSOV FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETS

/Editorial Report/ Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 400-word report entitled "In the Standing Committees of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet." On 24 January the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs discussed the work of Turkmen SSR Administration of Geology in developing ties with foreign countries.

It was noted that the TuSSR Administration of Geology and its subdivisions are conducting definite work in developing foreign ties. The administration selects and sends specialists abroad, primarily to developing countries, in order to provide technical assistance in geological exploration and training of personnel.



Nevertheless, there are serious shortcomings in the work of the Administration of Geology, the article notes. Each year the plan for sending specialists abroad is not fulfilled; the necessary communication between the administration and the TuSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs is lacking.

The Foreign Affairs Committee recommended that the Administration of Geology take steps to rectify the situation.

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CSO: 1830/300

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK KOMSOMOL: NEW FIRST SECRETARY USMANKHODZHAYEV ON YOUTH

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Dec 85 p 1-2

[Article: "The Party's Faithful Helper and Reliable Reserve"]

[Excerpts] On 10 December, a plenum of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee was held in Tashkent.

I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

Uzbekistan's Komsomol, he said, which numbers more than 3,300,000 persons in its ranks, is the faithful helper and reliable reserve of the republic party organization. Youth are making an impressive contribution to the republic's labor attainments. Four hundred fifty thousand Komsomols have fulfilled their five-year plan target ahead of schedule. Five youth collectives have been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Komsomol Central Committee; 45 young scientists and specialists have been awarded Leninist Komsomol prizes.

Young builders are performing shock work at the Novokandskiy Chemical and Tashkent Rice plants, in the restoration of the city of Gazli and rayons in Namangan Oblast that were damaged by earthquakes, and in many other projects.

The unstinting work of youth in branches of the agro-industrial complex is producing appreciable results. Their patriotic surge was particularly evident in the intensive days of the cotton harvest.

Republic youth, following Lenin's behest, are learning. Eight hundred thousand blue-collar workers, kolkhoz workers and specialists are studying in the Komsomol political education and economic education system. The circulation of youth newspapers and journals is growing.

While duly noting the accomplishments, we must also admit that there is still much that is very unsatisfactory in the work of the republic's Komsomol. Side by side with the full-blooded life of thousands of young workers, there is a narrow circle of those who are deficient in their studies and on the job, who are infected with a philistine mentality and for whom the moral values of socialism have not become deep personal convictions.

The paramount task of the UzSSR Komsomol is to secure the more active participation of youth in the intensification of the national economy, in the management of production and social affairs. Boys and girls must be helped to define their place and role in the practical effort to implement the party's economic strategy. The efforts of every primary organization must be directed toward specific, everyday, socially significant work. They must above all be oriented toward raising the responsibility of every young worker for the end results of the entire effort and for bringing unutilized reserves into play.

The republic's mighty production potential is not being used to the fullest. There are many boys and girls among those who work passively. The plan for the current year is not being fulfilled by 838 out of 9578 Komsomol-youth brigades or by one-ninth of the youth collectives.

Komsomol committees must also devote more attention to the thrifty use of fuel and energy resources. Many enterprises do not have an economy program. Low product quality is the subject of numerous complaints.

Komsomols must be the pace-setters in the struggle for a higher output-capital ratio, for the effective use of machines and metal, for higher quality in design and production, for the growth of labor productivity in excess of the plan, and for the additional lowering of production cost. The role of "Komsomol searchlight" headquarters and posts must be raised in this regard.

Special attention should be devoted to drawing youth into technical creative activity. The potential for this exists. We have a large detachment of talented scientists and competent specialists. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, they have introduced 33,000 innovative proposals and inventions with an economic effect of approximately 80 million rubles.

Everything possible should also be done to encourage youth's interest in inventions and innovative work, to increase the level of activity of the school of progressive experience, to expand and support the participation of youth in volunteer-staffed planning and design offices, in the work of Komsomol new technology headquarters and posts. The return on the work of young scientists' councils and integrated creative youth collectives must be significantly increased. It would seem advisable for them to concentrate their efforts on the most promising directions of science and technology for our republic such as the total mechanization of cotton farming, the use of solar energy, and the development of wastefree technologies.

Able young hands are needed on the building site. The republic Komsomol presently serves as patron to 88 key construction projects. However, violations of discipline and state targets plus high personnel turnover are common at many of them. Such a situation has developed today, for example, in the construction of the Samarkand Poultry Factory, at a number of Tashpromstroy projects, and many others. Labor productivity growth plans are not being fulfilled. Normal working and living conditions have not been established everywhere. While not relieving ministries, departments and economic organs of responsibility for these shortcomings, I. B. Usmanhodzhayev emphasized that we are entitled to demand that Komsomol committees show more concern for the retention of youth in a new work place,

for their professional advancement and for giving them an opportunity to display their talents.

The present task is to increase aid to Non-Chernozem oblasts and to organize the construction of housing in the oil and gas fields of Western Siberia. Already in the coming year, the republic's envoys must build 30 million rubles' worth of housing there together with sociocultural and service facilities. Between 15,000 and 20,000 Uzbek workers will go there in response to the party's appeal and the urging of their hearts. This is our high international duty and the republic's Komsomol will fulfill it with honor.

We must more boldly entrust youth with major tasks in the republic's agro-industrial complex. The state spares no resources for the development of this sector of the economy. The value of fixed capital will increase here by one-third during the five-year plan. Nevertheless, the volume of production has declined. The share of manual labor remains very high. In cotton farming, this is primarily because many farms continue the vicious practice of ignoring mechanized harvesting. In the Bukhara, Kashka-Darya and a number of other oblasts, mechanized harvesting plans have not been fulfilled. Komsomol organizations have occupied a passive position in this area. Half as many equipment operators were trained this year compared with the past.

The situation must be promptly corrected. Agriculture increasingly requires the continuous influx of youth who have a mastery of machinery and who are capable of applying scientific advances and progressive knowhow in practice. This is particularly true of animal husbandry. Sending new people to the farm is only half of the matter. In order that labor would bring satisfaction and high results, it is necessary to show daily concern for creating good working, living and recreational conditions for animal husbandrymen.

In order to develop the republic's productive forces, there must be organized, mass resettlement of part of the population to the virgin land areas of Syr-Darya, Dzhizak and Kashka-Darya oblasts. To date, over 2100 families have moved to these rayons. But this is too few. Komsomol organizations, especially in the Andizhan, Fergana, Namangan, and Samarkand oblasts must double and treble their efforts to establish their patronage over the virgin land regions.

The improvement of the Komsomol's activity in implementing the school reform is a very important task. Komsomol patronage over the school must be comprehensive and constant so that all Komsomol committees and every Komsomol worker and activist would feel personal responsibility for the quality of education and the preparation of pupils for labor, for the state of affairs in the school Komsomol organization.

A most important task of the Komsomol is to eradicate such an ugly phenomenon as drunkenness. Measures carried out in this direction are producing their results. The work must be intensified. Komsomols must take a most active part in the movement for a sober family, for the transformation of cities and villages into zones of sobriety.



The effectiveness of atheistic education must be raised. Youth must be instilled with a feeling of irreconcilable opposition to any manifestation of ideology and morality alien to our society. New ceremonies and rituals must be introduced.

The growth of the role of the Komsomol in the communist education of youth requires further improvement in the style, forms and methods of intra-union [vnutrisoyuznaya] work. Komsomol committees are now less given to speechifying and ostentatious measures. Certain steps are also being taken to improve work with Komsomol cadres and the aktiv.

However, there are also instances when people without initiative, people who lack the necessary political and businesslike qualities are nominated for Komsomol work. Now, at a time when we are fighting for the purity of the ranks of party cadres, such work should also be conducted in the Komsomol. Every Komsomol leader should exemplify steadfastness in the implementation of the principles articulated by the 16th Plenum of the UzSSR CP Central Committee, should be highly principled and should have the highest civic conscience.

In conclusion, I. B. Usmankhodzhayev expressed certainty that republic Komsomols and youth will unceasingly master knowledge, culture and vocational skills, multiply the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and the people, and make a still more significant contribution to the republic's socioeconomic development.

The plenum examined an organizational question. B. A. Allamuradov was relieved of duties as a first secretary and member of the Buro of the UzSSR Komsomol Central Committee in connection with his transfer to party work. Dilshodkhon Dadazhanova, a graduate student [aspirant] at the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, who had previously worked as first secretary of the Namangan Oblast Komsomol Committee, was elected first secretary and member of the Buro of the UzSSR Komsomol Central Committee.

V. I. Bessarabov, sector chief, Organizational Party Work Department of the CP Central Committee; and A. V. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

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CSO: 1830/263

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### UZBEK BURO REPRIMANDS OFFICIALS, DISCUSSES PARTY PLAN

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Buro of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A regularly scheduled sitting of the Buro of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee examined certain practical problems stemming from the decisions of the Fourth Session, Eleventh Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the 28 November 1985 meeting at the CPSU Central Committee. The sitting emphasized that under the conditions of the qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet society, republic party organizations must continuously improve organizational and political work as well as the management of economic and social construction and the education of the working people. The efforts of labor collectives must be concentrated on successfully fulfilling this year's production plans, on creating favorable possibilities for highly productive work from the very beginning of 1986, on bringing about a radical change in the entire national economy toward the intensive path of development.

The primary attention of party committees, Soviet and economic organizations must be focused on the all-round development of branches that determine technical progress; on the rational utilization of the existing production and scientific-technical potential; on improving planning and management; on the further strengthening of discipline, organization, and order; and on the affirmation of the socialist way of life. The task is to attain qualitatively new change in capital construction, to ensure the continuous, rhythmic work of power, transport and municipal service enterprises and of all organizations that service the population. In the light of measures taken by the party and state to improve the agro-industrial complex, the effort to fulfill the Food Program should be improved.

In the course of the broad discussion of drafts of the new Program of the CPSU, changes in party regulations, and Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000, party organizations are instructed to analyze in greater depth problems of economics, culture and communist education of the working people, to make the lower party ranks livelier, to raise the vanguard role of communists, and to increase the level of activity of the socialist competition in advance of the 27th CPSU Congress.

For the most part, the Buro of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee approved drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development and Budget of the Uzbek SSR for 1986 submitted by the republic government and proposed that the Council of Ministers submit them for discussion at the next regularly scheduled session of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet.

The buro heard the report of the Uzsovprom [Uzbek Trade Union Council] on the direction of the effort of trade union organizations at machine building enterprises to create the necessary working and living conditions for working people in the branch. The resolution adopted on this question notes that Uzsovprom, oblast trade union councils, branch committees, and trade union organizations at machine building enterprises have not entirely restructured their activities in accordance with modern demands, are not making sufficient use of numerous reserves for increasing the production and social activism of branch personnel and are not coordinating improvements of working and living conditions with the attainment of high end results. The Buro of the Central Committee ordered Uzsovprom to raise the level of leadership of trade union organizations at machine building enterprises, to render them systematic assistance in the implementation of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives and in improving organizational and mass work.

Trade union organs together with ministries and departments are advised to devote special attention to the planning and implementation of measures relating to the technical retooling of the branch, to mechanization and automation, to improving the organization and quality of production, and to reducing manual, semiskilled, and strenuous physical labor. The buro emphasized the need to strive for the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the construction of housing, preschool institutions and other cultural and service facilities, to search out and mobilize internal reserves for the solution of existing problems, and to encourage enterprises to be independent.

The buro instructed party committees to pay more attention to the work of trade union organizations at machine building enterprises, to reinforce trade union organs with politically mature, experienced, authoritative cadres. Party groups should be more active in elective trade union organs. Higher demands should be made on communists working in trade unions.

The Buro of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee examined the findings of a check on the facts in the construction of unplanned objects and the unlawful diversion of labor, material-technical and financial resources for this purpose. It was noted that to the detriment of the construction of housing and socialist cultural and service facilities, administrative buildings are erected and passed off as dormitories, computer centers and laboratories. T. S. Azimov, manager of the republic office of USSR Stroybank [Bank for Financing Capital Investments], and Sh. Yakubov, manager of the republic office of USSR Gosbank [State Bank], received stern reprimands for failure to exercise oversight over the construction of unplanned objects, for failing to invoke appropriate financial measures against enterprises and organizations committing these violations. I. A. Ashurov, chairman of the Uzkolkhozstroy Association; member of the CPSU, received a stern reprimand, which was entered in his registration form, and was removed from his post for ignoring party decisions on economizing state resources, for major excesses in the

construction of the Uzmezhkolkhozproyekt Institute, for replanning premises with design violations with the aim of adapting them for use as executive offices, for using costly materials and equipment, and for a demonstrated lack of discipline. Other officials responsible for construction excesses and for failing to exercise oversight were also called to account.

Oblast, city and rayon party committees are instructed to raise the responsibility of executive personnel for securing the unremitting fulfillment of party directives on eradicating unplanned construction and the unlawful diversion of resources from them and to be more demanding with respect to the timely activation of production capacities, housing, preschool and medical institutions, and other sociocultural and consumer service facilities.

The sitting of the Buro of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee also discussed certain other questions regarding party life and the management of economic and social construction in the republic and adopted appropriate decisions.

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CSO: 1830/263



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION PLAN VIOLATIONS IN SAMARKAND, SOME OBLASTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "Strictly Observe Plan Discipline"]

[Excerpts] As already reported, the Buro of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee examined the findings of a check on the construction of unplanned objects and the unlawful diversion of labor, material-technical and financial resources to this end. The resolution adopted on this question noted that the heads of some enterprises and organizations continue the vicious practice of erecting administrative buildings under the pretext of building dormitories, computer centers and laboratories to the detriment of the construction of housing and sociocultural and service facilities. In the quest for imaginary prestige, extravagant equipment and costly materials are sometimes used in the furnishing of offices.

Gross violations of plan discipline have been discovered in Samarkand, where a number of administrative buildings have been considerably ahead of time at the same time that targets for the construction of housing and other objects are systematically violated. Serious shortcomings in this regard are found in Bukhara, Surkhan-Darya and other oblasts in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR.

Despite repeated warnings, not all ministry and department leaders have drawn correct conclusions on the inadmissibility of adapting computer centers and design institutes for use as administrative offices. Embarking on the path of wastefulness and irresponsibility, the leadership of the Uzolkhozstroy Association and Comrade I. A. Ashurov, its chairman, were extremely extravagant in the construction of the Uzmezhkolkhozproyekt Institute, four floors of which were finished with costly furnishings, with large offices being reserved for the association's administrative staff. The estimated cost of the building exceeded the planned cost by more than 440,000 rubles.

Plan discipline was violated in the construction of Goskomselkhoztekhnika buildings and in certain other projects in Tashkent.

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CSO: 1830/263

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MVD GENERAL'S DEATH REPORTED--The main and political administrations of the internal troops of the USSR MVD, military friends and comrades announce with deep regret the death of Major General Vasiliy Nikitovich Ushakov, participant in the Great Patriotic War, and member of the CPSU since 1944, and express their condolences to the relatives and dear ones of the deceased. [Text] [Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 January 86 p 4] /12858

CSO: 1830/322

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### IZVESTIYA ANSWERS CRITICISM FROM READERS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 86 p 6

[Article: "To Respond to the Spirit of the Times: This Was the Appeal to Our Newspaper From the Letter Writers Participating In the Great Readers' Soviet"]

[Text] Thousands of people participated in the Great Readers' Soviet which was announced last September. We thank those who expressed their opinions on one or another of our successes, and who made proposals for reinforcing the best traditions of our newspaper during the new year. But a real friend is above all someone who can tell you straight to your face not only good things, but who can let you know about your shortcomings.

Today we are publishing only those letters which contain criticism of IZVESTIYA itself. Some of them contained the same phrase: "... of course, I don't think that you will print my letter..." We are printing them. Because we agreed to an open and frank discussion.

The letters which we approved for publication concern issues most often mentioned in mail received in the Great Readers' Soviet. The responses are written by journalists who deal directly with the topic of a given letter.

### Development Instead of Repetition

Must a newspaper repeat itself? IZVESTIYA once wrote about the poor utilization of secondary resources in nonferrous metallurgy -- no results. Time passes, and once again the newspaper writes about this topic. You write an article on the wasteful attitude toward ore resources, then later you again write on this topic as if for the very first time. What results is that journalists write and the ministries read, over and over again. (G. SEMENOV, Alma-Ata)

Esteemed Comrade Semenov!

You can be sure that the effectiveness of newspaper articles is journalists' greatest concern. There is scarcely a one of us who would begin to write without being certain of the need and, most importantly, of the possibility of improving the situation.

But sometimes it is difficult even to establish the location of a "disputed" fence between neighbors to the satisfaction of all parties. How much more difficult this is in the case of economic questions!

Right now throughout our country moves toward economic restructuring are picking up steam, official obstacles are being broken down and the interests of the individual worker are being affirmed in conjunction with the interests of the plant, sector and country as a whole. And there is hardly a person who would not say with you that this process has to a certain degree been assisted by the Soviet press.

This is the general picture. But let us look at a specific example. At one time IZVESTIYA published a feature story entitled "Convictions In Action." Specifically, the subject of this article was the fact that subdepartments of the USSR Ministry of Heavy Construction were extremely slow in building one of the most important projects in nonferrous metallurgy, the so-called KIVTSET complex [not further expanded], at the Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Combine. I will not go into detail, but will simply say that this facility will allow for much more complete utilization of metallic ores and of the secondary energy resources which are created in the smelting process.

The ministry administrators studied the questions asked by our newspaper and saw that, of the great number of important projects under construction, this one had something like strategic significance. Forces were regrouped, construction proceeded at an accelerated pace, and KIVTSET was put into operation just before the beginning of the new year.

This is one example of the effectiveness of newspaper articles. I could give quite a few others. However, let us discuss another subject. It is hardly appropriate to consider a newspaper article on a given economic problem as an instrument with which it is possible to make the wheels turn faster instantly. We do not expect that to happen, and we cannot expect such a thing. So the newspaper addresses the tangle of problems again. Let's say, for instance, that over the past few years the central newspapers, including IZVESTIYA, have published a series of articles on the most diverse aspects of nonferrous metallurgy, starting with the resource base and ending with the complete extraction of useful components from ore. The fact that not so long ago the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopted a special resolution aimed at speeding up the development of this sector as a whole bespeaks the importance of the questions raised.

Does this mean that the press should quit writing about this topic? Not at all. The resolution must be implemented. Therefore, in the near future IZVESTIYA is planning to tell about the beginnings of implementation of the measures outlined in the resolution. Is that repetition? No, development.



Of course, we journalists are not yet doing everything we can to increase the effectiveness of our articles. Sometimes we should not wait for "final" results, but instead report on intermediate stages, showing the actual development of events. In the new year we will attempt to take this into consideration. (Vyacheslav SHCHEPOTKIN, IZVESTIYA correspondent for Eastern Kazakhstan)

### Without Rough Edges

Under the timely rubric "The Party's Strategy: Acceleration, Energy, Realism" were printed the results of the kolkhoz competition "Keeping In Step." Since the editors published this material under such a rubric, it means that the kolkhoz is a good one. But what bothers me is, was it perhaps the best in the whole kray? And were not special conditions set up for it? For example, we in Rostov Oblast have not seen any progress in agriculture yet.

But the editors, in this case O. Pavlov, are busy describing the situation without showing the rough edges. Why doesn't he say that the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are unprofitable and incapable of completing their assigned tasks? (L. YERMOLAYEV, Rostov Oblast, Belokalitvinskiy Rayon)

This letter was not printed in its entirety. This is simply because the size of this article does not permit us to quote it word for word. But I think that its main contents are clear. The author of the letter is actively attuned to the struggle against shortcomings and window dressing. And he does not spare us journalists either.

Quite frankly there are quite a few shortcomings in agriculture. The greatest of these is the low rate of return from potential resources. As a matter of fact, capital investments in agriculture in the Russian Federation amounted to 10 billion rubles during the 9th Five-Year Plan, 9.2 billion during the 10th Five-Year Plan, and over 10 billion rubles during the 11th Five-Year Plan. By way of comparison: during the 8th Five-Year Plan this sector was allocated 6.6 billion rubles. At the same time, the growth of sovkhoses' and kolkhozes' gross production (in 1973 prices) was small: 5 billion during the 8th Five-Year Plan, 5.4 billion during the 9th, 5.7 billion during the 10th, and 6.1 billion in the 1981-1984 period. One should also take into account the fact that capital investments in recent years have not consisted of just rubles, but also of a new generation of technology, increased use of fertilizers, completion of large-scale mechanized livestock breeding complexes, widespread draining and irrigation work and road construction. If all this is taken into account, there is no way that the growth rate of production from our fields and farms can be considered optimal.

So what can be done? I consider the experience of the Kommunisticheskiy Mayak [Communist Lighthouse] Kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray, described in IZVESTIYA (No 329, 1985), to be one of the answers to this complex question. I agree with L. Yermolayev: this farm operates under privileged conditions. But these conditions were not created by some "arbitrary decision," but rather by the labor of several generations of real, dedicated grain producers. As for the

rest... This kolkhoz is located in the arid zone, exposed to the wind and the intense heat of the steppe.

And, finally, concerning Rostov Oblast, of which L. Yermolayev wrote. I do not agree with his opinion. On the Don there are many strong kolkhozes and sovkhoses which are setting an example of good management. But on the whole farms in that oblast are not doing well. Yields in livestock breeding are poor. The yield of grain crops during the past five-year plan did not exceed levels attained in the five-year plan preceding that. And this despite the fact that use of fertilizer and intensive technology is up. I and my comrades have written about the shortcomings in the introduction of new technologies on more than one occasion, as we have written about many other failings in Russian agriculture. And so the statement about our aversion to "rough edges" proves to be unfounded. Another matter: criticism of shortcomings remains an important task in our journalistic work, but highlighting the work of those who are truly advanced is a no less important task. (Oleg PAVLOV, deputy IZVESTIYA editor for agricultural)

### Can Market Prices Improve?

It is very good that your newspaper has turned its attention to trade in general and trade at kolkhoz markets in particular. But did you take the right tack? No. We must raise the question of establishing maximum prices at markets, taking into account fixed zones. For example, in Omsk, limitations at markets were introduced long ago. Meat, for instance, does not sell for more than 3.50 rubles per kilogram. At first people were up in arms about the price ceilings, then everyone grew accustomed to them. To say that prices at the bazaar are determined by demand is a poor explanation which provides fertile soil for greedy people. (D. KOTSILOVSKIY, Sverdlovsk)

There are indeed quite a few greedy people at the kolkhoz markets, but we should not lump all the people who sell their wares there into a single heap. Let's attempt to examine this question calmly.

It is possible and necessary to we regulate prices at the kolkhoz markets, but the question is how to do so. The issuing of orders, instructions and decrees is not such an exhausting job, but it is not capable of replacing an administrative approach which requires greater wits and persistence.

IZVESTIYA has thoroughly studied the question of what is being traded at markets today and for how much, and has published 14 articles over the past five months under the rubric "Season and Prices." And on the basis of this accumulated information it is possible to draw this conclusion: market prices can be regulated when consumer cooperation is functioning to the limit of its possibilities. I could name as examples the markets in Vinnitsa and Penza and the organization of the trade in fruit and vegetables in the Donbas and the Crimea. In those places prices, albeit slowly, are coming down instead of going up.

The hope that one can force a private entrepreneur to trade to his own disadvantage simply because a decree to that effect has been passed is simply

an illusion. A person is not standing behind the counter at a bazaar out of feelings of duty or plan discipline, but rather as a result of purely material considerations. It is these considerations which make him go to his garden and plant potatoes instead of taking May Day off, carefully tend them all summer and go to the market instead of to a resort during his vacation in September.

Of course we are not speaking here of honest working people, but rather of those for whom the kolkhoz market and resale operations have become a second profession. It is widely believed that such people constitute a minority. It may be that this is true, although they are a minority numbering in the tens of thousands. This crowd is capable of spiraling market prices upward and artificially creating demand. I feel that this is a case where fair and tough limitations are needed. I am confident that no one will complain of such limitations. (Viktor TOLSTOV, deputy IZVESTIYA editor in the social and domestic problems section)

#### What Happened To The Rubric "On Topics of Morality"?

The rubric "On Topics of Morality" no longer appears in your newspaper. That is a real shame. Not only I, but thousands of other people as well, open up IZVESTIYA in hopes of finding this column...

I am a longtime admirer and reader of your newspaper, and I wish you success with all my heart. But the guarantee of that success, you understand, is that the rubric "On Topics of Morality" not be absent from the pages of your newspaper for even a single day. (Ye. KOLTSOVA, Krasnoarmeyskiy village, Magadan Oblast)

Esteemed Comrade Koltsova!

Thank you for your letter and for the concern which is evident therein.

Before our very eyes work which is of tremendous scale and importance is getting underway; the goal of this work is to speed up our progress. To speed up also means to free oneself from everything which would slow down and hinder that progress. And a great many things have done just that. In light of new opportunities and a new outlook on things, on the very order of things, the topic of morality extends ever more boldly beyond its previous framework, beyond its former narrow scope. Abstract sermons and general reproaches are becoming less and less satisfactory.

Many criteria which were considered to be immutable have faded away. Here is just one example: We have grown accustomed, on the basis of established notions, to consider a moonlighting handyman as somewhat like an unpunished thief, who sooner or later will be caught. But in a feature article by Irina Kruglyanskaya entitled "The Road" the question is posed this way: of what is this person actually guilty before society and before other people, if he works honestly and with the highest level of productivity and devotes his leisure time to socially useful things? Why is he forced to secretly do that which we all have an interest in, all of society, all of us? What is the

subject of that article? The economy. But just the economy? Could such an article appear under the rubric "On Topics of Morality"? Of course it could. But that means that the crux of the problem does not lie with the rubric.

A newspaper is alive. And change is characteristic of anything which is alive. So each year a newspaper changes: new names, new topics, new rubrics. Some come, some go. And the rubric "On Topics of Morality" was one of those which has gone. But articles on the topic of morality are not gone, and cannot ever go. Furthermore, there are now many more of them. Take, for example, the intersections of production and morality, which our newspaper is constantly attempting to illuminate. Can financial incompetence be moral? Is superficiality moral? Is formalism in keeping with the standards of public life which we strive to attain?

In a word, many articles in the newspaper of today, no matter what rubric they appear under, are on the topic of morality. Just like your letter. (Albert PLUTNIK, deputy IZVESTIYA editor in the law and morality section)

### The Pound Sterling and a Pound of Flesh

about the horrors of unemployment... But they say that their unemployed receive a payment which makes it possible to live fairly well... (A. KRYUKOV, student, Tashkent)

Alas, the word "unemployment" does indeed appear quite frequently in the pages of newspapers. It has become an accustomed sight, but what it really means is unknown or little known. An evil, a vice, a sickness, we proclaim, and this is fair, but for the average reader in our country, where the last unemployment office closed over 55 years ago, this is not enough. It is simply difficult for the average reader to understand what it is like to live without a job...

This is why I decided, as I began my assignment as an IZVESTIYA correspondent in England, that the topic of employment would become one of my primary subjects. And as soon as the opportunity presented itself I did a sort of study.

I wound up in Newcastle Upon Tyne, the principal city of a once-prosperous industrial region in the northeast of England. On numerous occasions I met with people from various generations and backgrounds, but primarily, obviously, with the unemployed. One of my new acquaintances and I made a serious attempt to examine his budget -- what and for how much. And not just in pounds sterling, but in pounds of flesh as well.

There I discovered once again that unemployment has many faces, and its grimaces are terrible. My eyes were opened to it by the many people with whom



I spoke: sociologists, members of the city council, psychiatrists and criminologists. These observations will be printed in IZVESTIYA and, I hope, will at least partially answer the questions contained in Comrade Kryukov's letter. (Aleksandr KRIVOPALOV, IZVESTIYA correspondent in London)

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CSO: 1800/198

RELIGION

ADZHAR ASSR ATHEIST EDUCATION 'UNSATISFACTORY'

/Editorial Report/ Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 29 January 1986 carries on page 4 a 300-word report entitled "Effectiveness for Atheist Education." While noting that the number of believers in the Adzhara SSR has decreased, the Georgian CP Central Committee nevertheless pointed out that there are serious shortcomings in the atheist education of workers. This work has been deemed unsatisfactory, according to the report.

At a meeting of the Adzhara party aktiv it was noted that in some areas of the autonomous republic there have been instances when CPSU members have treated the performance of religious rituals with indifference and at times have even taken part in these rituals themselves. The report also notes that a number of "self-proclaimed" ministers of religion have appeared in the Adzhara ASSR.

Party organizations were directed to overcome passiveness in atheist propaganda and to provide a more concrete, effective approach in atheist work.

A plan for improving atheist education was approved at the meeting.

V. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzhara party obkom, addressed the meeting.

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CSO: 1830/304

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### QUESTIONNAIRE REVEALS DISILLUSIONED SOVIET YOUTH

Moscow LITERNURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 November 85 p 12

[Text] Let us recall: we addressed a questionnaire to persons under the age of 30 (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, No 23, 1984). Young people were asked questions about their professional advancement and their satisfaction with their pay and vocation. We published the answers to this survey three times (LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA, Nos 27, 30 and 42, 1984). We asked specialists in the field of administration and labor to comment on the rest of the responses. Today we are publishing analytical commentaries by O. Shkaratan, doctor of historical sciences, and V. Kostakov, doctor of economic sciences. These well-known scientists -- a sociologist and an economist -- are in fact experts on the problems of young workers.

#### Feelings of 'Powerlessness'

[Article by V. Kostakov, doctor of economic sciences and professor, under the rubric "Young People of the '80s: Faces and Problems": "Not Offending and Not Offended"]

[Text] Workers under the age of 30 make up just under one-half of our entire work force. This is the most highly educated segment of the population. In this group the percentage of persons involved in mental labor is greater and the percentage doing manual labor is smaller than the national average.

Since the very first days of Soviet power this process of accumulation of education has been underway. And only a shortsighted person could claim that the results for our young people have not been substantial. It has long been noted that the more important an economic sector, construction site or profession from the standpoint of scientific and technical progress, the higher the concentration of young cadres in that area. The first nuclear electric power station, the BAM, the construction of giant automobile plants on the Kama and Volga Rivers... Average age: 26 years.

"Labor is not just material independence, but an indicator of your suitability for life. Labor lets you feel like a human being (of course these things are truisms, but I cannot express what I want to say any better). Labor develops such qualities as human dignity, pride in oneself, the desire to combat shortcomings, etc." (an electronic engineer specializing in computer repair,

24 years old, in his second year at his enterprise).

Both those who are satisfied and those who are dissatisfied with the beginning of their working lives speak of respect for labor.

How can it be that they have not even had time to find out what bread earned with their own hands is like, and yet they are already disillusioned?

But let us look closely at the causes of their dissatisfaction.

"The only things that I still use are drafting and one other specialized course" (an engineer, 24 years old, Kiev; is currently in the first year of his work assignment).

Even to the casual observer it is obvious that the working world is still in the process of adapting to the quantum leap which has occurred in the quality of the work force. And the result is that people who are capable and trained to handle highly complex equipment sometimes end up, so to speak, pushing a wheelbarrow.

Conflicts occur over precisely this point. "My job -- not my job" is one axis upon which this group of comments turns. Another is that the work per se is satisfying, but the poor state of morale in the collective is a hindrance. This brings to mind the tale of a young teacher from the Crimean Oblast, who got along well with the children, but could not get used to "the yelling, rising to a shriek" which she encountered in the teacher's lounge.

Granted, we are not inclined to attach particular significance to purely personal moods and feelings. But let us take a look at what is happening from a standpoint which cannot be termed inconsequential: that of the interests of public production.

On every side, in all areas of the working world, we notice how fast selectivity is on the rise: what is required is not just a worker with a head and hands, but a person with a strictly defined psychological makeup, temperament and intellect. Work output when the proper conditions are present is sometimes equal to having an additional worker on the job, if not two. And therefore efforts to create a feeling of professional ease in the work place have a serious and by no means egoistic purpose.

We condemn young people who never find their niche: they go from place to place, trying now one specialized profession, now another. But this should lead to a single practical conclusion: we must make every effort possible to develop the theory and practice of vocational selection and vocational orientation.

"We need to pay careful attention to young people's searching," writes, for example, A. Feldman (Dnepropetrovsk). "Ignoring their fresh outlook on life, enthusiasm, activism, daring, innovation and uniqueness means settling for a routine where today is just like yesterday."



Are there not contradictions between these "fresh gusts" and the pressing needs of the national economy?

Over the past 25 years the number of persons employed in agriculture has decreased by more than four million. In 1960, 40 percent of all our country's work force was employed in that area. Today this figure is smaller by a factor of two. Unfortunately, this process is occurring unevenly. There are regions where the outflow of workers is not being compensated for by growth in the labor productivity of those who remain behind. And then, if the outmigration of young people to cities can be successfully halted (as was the case in the Non-Black Earth Zone, for example), we can justifiably say: this is a great victory. However, by world standards a decrease in the need for agricultural cadres is regarded as a sign of progress.

Let us recall the situation in the 1960's: massive outmigration of young people from villages, widespread anxiety over this problem, attempts to keep them home... And what would have happened if these attempts had been successful? Now, in the mid-1980's, it is quite obvious that this would have put the brakes on our society's development.

In many fields of material production, progress is primarily linked with the plans for intensification of the socialist economy as outlined by the party, including marked growth in labor productivity on the basis of advances in science and technology; this is primarily intended to make possible the massive freeing up of manpower.

We have gotten into the habit of thinking that lathe, milling machine and grinder operators are the light of the working class, its hope and foundation. But future workers scorn these professions when they enter vocational and technical schools. Softies? Yes, somehow they are different: their young eyes are so attuned that they notice the clumsiness of turning a tiny part from a large ingot. And they are indeed right; milling, while it may not yet be relegated to the metalworking past, is by no means its future. Along with valuable metal which is wasted as shavings, labor is wasted... and enthusiasm evaporates!

People will say to me: we know who is lacking enthusiasm -- they're rational, calculating, unfeeling, pragmatic... they're looking for an easy job, they want to do less work and make more pay. There is probably not a person under the age of 30 who has not heard similar accusations. Insulting accusations.

Let us attempt to respond to those making these accusations with some replies received in our survey.

A worker from Kemerov (25 years old, a fourth-category assembler, five years' work experience, CPSU member) writes: "Young people in our collective do not have any authority. One of the reasons for this is our unwillingness to come to work on our days off (for double-time pay). And why is that? At the beginning of the month, until the 10th or the 15th, we work "at a snail's pace," or else we are sent to do temporary work in another shop (hauling sacks). And then on the 20th of the month the rush starts... We either have to work from 8 am to 11 pm, or else come in to work on our days off. Everyone

who doesn't come in automatically falls into disgrace... for being 'unconscientious'. But some of our workers are students in technical schools and evening classes, and some are single mothers."

This, it turns out, is often where the boundary between "conscientiousness" and "unconscientiousness" and between a "good" and a "poor" attitude toward the job lies!

"We have trouble with them..." True! Very many tested ways and methods of administration prove to be ineffective today. A young worker intuitively recognizes his own objective worth and demands respect, even in the basic sense of "respect" that his labor be well organized, efficiently utilized, and granted proper conditions. In many cases an unfavorable situation in production does not exist because it is impossible to improve it, but simply because people are handled sloppily through force of habit.

"In our plant they pretend that they have a serious attitude toward young people, but in practice the following situation results. We discuss some issue, but it turns out that it has already been resolved, and even if we are not in agreement with the solution, those at the top do it their way anyhow. And the issues are not so pressing that all the guys would want to discuss them. We, the member of the Komsomol committee, are the only ones who get together. We say: 'Well, comrades, we must be supportive.' And that's the end of it" (a worker with five years' work experience, 21 years old, CPSU member, Moscow).

"When I was a 'young specialist', either I was completely ignored, or else I was an errand girl. And then my boss retired. They assigned me all his duties, and several people worked under me. At first I was lost, but then I pulled myself together, learned everything on my own, managed to explain everything to the guys, established a rapport with them and, in general, my life started to fall together. The work went well, the boss was satisfied, and so were the 'big' bosses..." (construction engineer, 27 years old, Moscow Oblast).

Isn't that just like some novel about a star's life: first obscurity, then a fortunate coincidence -- a well-known competitor is knocked out of the running, the successful debut, general recognition, success, glory... But the thing which, in literature or on the screen, is the hero's driving force, is in real life merely a source of incomprehension and irritation. Why does there have to be a chance coincidence of circumstances for a person who is obviously gifted with business sense and organizational ability to not only make a career, but even to be noticed?

Obviously, in many cases problems arise due to our inability to arrange things so that we open up horizons for young people's self-expression without crowding or offending their "elders." In every age a natural law has been in effect: the greater a worker's experience, the more valuable he is. A newcomer with his minimal skills did in fact merit a certain symbolic appreciation. But today we see that scientific and technical progress is radically changing our concept of the hours and periods of a person's life. The fresh energy of a young mind and the originality of thinking which is not

burdened by a load of "precedents" are beginning to compete with broader knowledge and experience in dealing with the complexities of a given profession. Work output may be at its maximum at the time when studies have just been completed. When you say this to the "elders," they are offended, and do not agree. But are they not offending others as well?

We will not belittle the seriousness of the contradictions revealed in the survey conducted by this newspaper. We look back, and it seems to us that in our younger days there were not only difficulties, privations and poverty, but also moments of great spiritual enthusiasm. Young people have not experienced even a hundredth part of the hardships which we bore, but spiritually -- and this seems obvious to us -- they are living a much poorer life than we lived.

But is this in fact true?

The first years after the war. Primitive production technology and a great deal of heavy manual labor. Four years of schooling were most workers' university. Our greatest dream, often unattainable, was to own a gramophone or a bicycle.

We have no right to forget our unpaid debt to the people who, through the greatest concentration of efforts, withstood and overcame those hardships. They were not afraid of suffering, they did not argue with fate. Everything which we have we owe to them. But to regard only that kind of life as spiritual, full and interesting is hardly right.

We very often repeat: young people must, young people are obliged to... I agree! But in that case the members of older generations also have their duties and obligations to young people. And the greatest of these is the obligation to be understanding.

#### Dissatisfied With Jobs

[Article by O. Shkaratan, doctor of historical sciences and professor: "Expectation of Success?"]

[Text] One cannot say that this questionnaire was answered by all vocational groups of young people. There are scarcely any letters from kolkhoz workers and workers on construction sites. Geographical gaps are also evident: there were few responses from Transcaucasia and Central Asia. The majority of those writing were engineers and workers from major cities.

"I am not employed in my profession. In production work things are not so ideal as I had imagined at the institute."

"The teaching was poor at the vocational and technical institute. Few people achieve real mastery of a trade through their own efforts alone. At the plant I have also learned little. I do not feel that our tutorial system is well developed. I would like to work in a production section where every question a person has would receive an answer."

And the exact opposite:

"I like my work. My hopes were completely fulfilled..."

"The main thing is that my specialization coincided with my natural inclinations."

The collision which we encountered in these letters is important in the extreme. During each five-year plan millions more people have entered the economy than the number of veteran workers retiring. During the previous five-year plan slightly less than 14 million new workers were added to the work force, but in the present five-year plan it appears that this figure will be only a little more than seven million. But in upcoming years, due to the so-called demographic echo of the war, the ranks of the work force will gain less new hands. Each young worker will count more heavily for society.

Of 129 million blue-collar workers, office workers and kolkhoz members in this country, 50 are employed in manual labor. Against a backdrop of increases in the educational and general cultural level of young people, this figure is becoming increasingly intolerable. A total of 70 percent of those employed in agriculture, almost 60 percent of all construction workers and 40 percent of industrial workers labor without the use of any equipment or machines. It is no secret that young workers often wind up doing these unattractive types of jobs. They are frequently given outdated equipment and assigned to sections where the earning possibilities are less. And young engineers who read articles and see television programs about the "mighty advances of the scientific-technical revolution" -- how must they feel in the role of a shop foreman or section supervisor with an "overabundance" of manual labor?

Ill at ease! Four years have passed since the conclusion of a discussion, not the first of its kind, which was conducted by LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA under the title "Engineer and Time." You may recall that participants in the roundtable discussion which summed up the results emphasized: we are training superfluous engineers in many professions. They are frequently employed doing work that has nothing to do with engineering. However, little has changed since that time. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, which so stingily and under great protest finally agreed to train sociologists beginning in 1985, as before is more than generous in the training of excessive numbers of engineers to fill out the already bloated staffs of enterprises and organizations. Imagine yourself for a moment in the position of a person who is not doing the job for which he studied, and you will have a good idea of the feelings of a young man who wrote to us in despair: "I didn't expect to become an errand boy."

Young specialists have no single, separate problem. There are salary problems, work organization problems, problems of production administration, problems with technical innovations.

This is in fact the heart of the strategic solution of labor problems. That same heart, hidden from laymen's eyes, which is called "improvement of the



administrative mechanism." Here lies the main key to the solution of many problems, including some which relate specifically to young workers.

"All in all, I am content. I work as a bookbinder in a plant. But I am short on the simplest sort of equipment. And we do not have the space which should be allocated to our shop. There are great difficulties involved in the 'acquisition' of materials." (Larisa Ustinovskaya. Kirovograd Oblast.)

So what do we recommend that this young woman do -- wait for changes in the organization of the economy, wait, for example, until robots are in operation everywhere? No, of course not, it is possible to do a great deal right now.

A highly important weapon of socialist society, and one which is characteristic only of a socialist society, for turning a passive executor of uninteresting work into an active enthusiast and creative individual is involvement of both engineers and ordinary workers in the management of production. Yes, yes, over and over again we recall the soviet of brigades and brigadeers, the ACTUALLY FUNCTIONING institutions of our production democracy. When they do in fact exist and function -- without empty words, and not just for show -- then there comes alive in people the most important thing: the feeling of being in charge, deciding for oneself and carrying out decisions in the interests of all.

Will active involvement of our young readers, the ones who wrote to LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA, in administrative activities really rescue them from the monotony of stereotypical actions? Not immediately. The rights and responsibilities of being in charge will not be felt by all in a single day. And directors and other supervisors will not learn in a single day to entrust the resolution of serious administrative matters to ordinary engineers and workers.

Nevertheless, each step in that direction is the most promising and most fruitful that can be taken. Even dirty, primitive work becomes pleasant if you have yourself (or more precisely, together with others) have made the decisions, done the planning and set up your working day. It is a well known fact that with computers as well, if decisions are made without you, planning is done without you, you will not feel yourself to be a creatively independent and valuable individual.

"No, our generation is not asking for soft jobs, but we do demand that we be trusted on the job and not just shipped off to the potato harvest. Life is becoming complex. We young people cannot be taken in by hollow appeals and empty words. Demagoguery, "slipperiness," and sluggishness in the introduction of innovations grate on us." (V. Yudin, engineer. One year's work experience. I have two children, no apartment and empty pockets. ESSR.)

Why do people not trust them and send them off to meaningless jobs? We are touching upon a ticklish subject. For decades we have grown accustomed to a situation in which we were short on cadres, in which every skilled worker, engineer or doctor was irreplaceable. As soon as a second or a third appeared, the work became easier: immediately the plant, hospital or school could add on new capacity and the ability to go onward and upward. "All paths

are open to young people" was the simple and clear motto until quite recently: everyone was needed, at all times and in all places. And this situation lasted for a long time and changed gradually and almost imperceptibly. As a result there was created a point of view among the masses which continues to exist today: living interestingly meant working furiously and climbing ever higher, receiving new positions and ever more responsible work and along with them honor, respect and material wealth.

And suddenly there is a hitch; young people sense that something is "not right." Yes, in recent years the situation has changed. Now there are literate, intelligent and frequently experienced and skillful people practically everywhere. Nowadays a skilled worker's category is raised on the average once every seven years. And a move up one rung of the ladder of responsibility for a typical engineer now takes 10 years. Today people are retiring who have not gotten past the grade of "ordinary" or junior scientific worker. The reasons for the slow rate of promotions are different in each case. But the general backdrop is evident and normal for society: the needs of production with regard to skilled personnel are completely filled.

"What young person has never encountered the blank wall of limitations? You start a job in a certain skills category, you learn, you study, you get advanced training. But when you want to rise to a higher category they tell you: 'We're full. We have all the higher category workers provided for in our staff listings. We cannot increase the number of workers in the fifth or sixth skills category.' And that the end of it. You could be as wise as Solomon and only get advance to a higher category when someone leaves the shop. This situation is unprogressive, formalistic and unjust." (a 27-year-old electrician from Murmansk, a city which is not particularly noted for its supply of cadres)

What more can be said?

Sociologists have been recommending for twenty years now that a "promotion ladder" for all professions be established, along which workers would move in stages. This is so they will not "stagnate" and lose interest and will be able to see their long-range prospects. In recent years this system has come to be known as the Vazov system. But even today it is in effect only in a few isolated centers on the industrial map of our country. The majority of young workers and engineers get interesting, fulfilling work by chance, not through a selection process or competition. And wherever His Majesty Chance rules you can expect insults, conflicts, subjectivism, protectionism and inadequate results.

Professional growth, a business career: these require a strict scientific basis, openness and clearly understood criteria for evaluation like nothing else does. It is no coincidence that the letter from the Murmansk worker quoted above continues with these words: "And if a vacancy does open up, it is more advantageous to the personnel department to hire somebody from outside."

However, no degree of fairness will eliminate the problem: in big cities, which is where the letters came from, there is a surplus of skills, an

overabundance of training as compared to the needs of the production sector, which has all it can to adapt itself to the conditions of technical progress and the need for radical changes in technology. It would seem that such a "reserve of strength" would be useful to society; it creates reserves for promotion and labor potential for the "computer revolution." But to those who find themselves "in reserve" this does not like a useful way to use one's energy.

So far interesting, attractive work is not available for everyone. But it is equally true that so far by no means all people have undertaken the search for such work. I do not mean shiftless people, those who exhibit deviant behavior, but rather normal, socially healthy people.

Investigation of one's direction in life is a personal matter. It is only of interest to us because the characteristic traits of young workers are evident from the answers to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's questionnaire.

As sociologist N. Naumova has discovered, today one encounters people with three basic types of life goals.

For some, work is the most important thing; they put all their energy, thoughts and talents into it. Such people evaluate their activities from the standpoint of fulfillment of their labor duty, benefit to society and the interests of the collective. And among the young writers who responded to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA there were quite a few of this type. "I am surprised: I get to do things that I enjoy, and they pay me besides."

Here are some other letters: "Labor is necessary in order to have a sense of material independence, in order to achieve the recognition and respect of one's peers"; "Labor is necessary in order to achieve material wealth." These are letters from the second type of workers, those who are not oriented toward the content of their work but rather toward prestige and material achievements.

The activities and interests of the third type are in large part not connected with work, but rather with other values: the upbringing of their children, preservation of their health, and various hobbies. We also received letters from persons in this group: "There are values which are more important than labor: reading, hikes, fishing, travel, time with friends, music. If working were not an obligation, there are many people who would not wish to go to work." "Each day I conscientiously serve my time."

Can we condemn such an attitude? We can and we must! But we should recall what the questionnaire said: some of the questions asked were formally structured, concerning promotions and careers. It turns out that not all young people are interested in these "milestones" in their lives. And I think that if someone's individuality is not manifested by a desire for glory, honors and leadership posts, but rather in other joys which are no less valuable in a human sense, then that person can be quite justified in considering himself a success.

Summing up, I would like to underscore the special role of young people in the technical revolution which has now begun. Of course we must trust the generation of the 1980's, it is self-evident that we must grant them their independence and find real ways of achieving this, real duties and posts where young workers can realize their potential not only as executors of others' plans but also as the initiators of tasks. In this day and age we need bold decisions and energetic actions. They are needed at all levels of economic administration. And this is impossible without an infusion of new blood.

12825

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### ANTI-ALCOHOL MEASURES INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY AMONG WORKERS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by G. Dzhavadov, chairman of executive committee of the Solovki Rural Soviet of People's Deputies, under rubric "From the Editor's Mail": "How We Are Fighting for Sobriety"]

[Text] Solovki is a necklace of islands in the cold White Sea. On those beautiful islands, surrounding the just as beautiful ancient structures that have glorified the genius of the Russian nation, is the territory of the Solovki Rural Soviet of People's Deputies.

The Rural Soviet and its executive committee did not immediately engage in the struggle for the sober everyday living conditions of the people there. It was necessary to get answers to many questions before jumping headfirst into the job at hand. How are we to fill the leisure hours of the population if it has already been approximately ten years that we have lacked a club house? How are we to overcome the dissatisfaction of those who have taken a liking to alcohol? After limiting the sale of alcoholic beverages, it seemed mandatory to give something in exchange.

Nevertheless we decided to make limitations that were even more rigid, as compared to those that were stipulated by the requirements on a nationwide scale. We removed from the time for selling wine and vodka products Saturday also, and on work days began selling them after 1700 hours.

This sharply reduced the consumption of alcohol by the public; the trucks disappeared, all by themselves, from in front of the liquor store. The persons who were thirstiest for a little libation no longer began leaving work at 1345 hours, but at 1645 hours, that is, three hours later than previously. Naturally, that had an effect upon the overall rate of sobriety, but nevertheless there were still many drunken people.

Meanwhile the ill-wishers, of whom there proved to be rather large number, were waging active "counterpropaganda." For example, rumors were spread to the effect that, despite the limitations, the amount of wine and vodka products sold was still larger than had previously been the case. Those rumors, incidentally, originated with the trade workers themselves. A few people constantly kept alive the opinion that the executive committee, in the

fight against drunkenness, was just "ad-libbing," and that, any moment now, a decision would come down from above, abolishing all those limitations. Everyone did not perceive the actions of the executive committee identically. Some shouted about their rights, and others, to show their spite, ostentatiously got drunk on whatever they could find (eau de cologne, hand lotion, etc.).

In September the executive committee, having considered the recommendations made by a number of commissions and the recommendations made by the workers, adopted a decision to conduct a Health Month. The results of that measure exceeded the most fantastic expectations. The individual output per worker at certain enterprises, as compared with October last year, tripled -- that's right, tripled! In certain enterprises, with a 150-percent increase in the number of personnel, instances of absenteeism were reduced by an entire 100 percent. Crimes that were committed as a result of drunkenness disappeared, and there was a considerable reduction in the number of instances of hooliganism and drunken brawls. However, the most important result of that work was visible in the faces of our people, who became more attractive, more kindly, and, if you will, more intelligent.

Against that background, unfortunately, there proved to be a rather large number of persons who wanted to profit from other people's vices and misfortune. Vodka began to be sold at three times the usual price from passenger motor ships and even aircraft, and people announced their services as special "couriers," bringing in by water from Karelia 30-40 bottles of that poison on each trip. A few people attempted to make their own moonshine and home-brew. The names of all of them were put in the operational files at the police station.

So-called "concealed" violators of labor and production discipline would be discovered, persons who had not been visible against the background of the mass violations by their half-drunken friends. Those people never drank vodka during working hours, but they very skillfully used it for their personal purposes, for example, making a short trip to the store, making something for home, coming back from lunch a little late...

It was regretfully necessary to note that not all the managers proved to be at the level of the requirements of a sober nation. For many of them, it was advantageous to explain their inability by the workers' drunkenness.

At the present time we sell wine and vodka products twice a month strictly in accordance with the quota and only to local residents. To everyone who has made a trip here to be our guest, on an official trip, to work at a temporary job, or to become acquainted with the monuments of history and architecture, we give the recommendation that they do so while sober.

We sincerely hope that the management of the Northern Maritime Steamship Agency and the Arkhangelsk Civil Aviation Administration will take steps to neutralize those persons who like to make a profit from getting other people drunk. With a large amount of hope we ask the management of Tsentrsoyuz to persuade the Arkhangelsk Oblrybolovpotrebsoyuz and its chairman, A. Malyshev, to restore the production of carbonated beverages and kvass that was

discontinued several years ago. It would also be a good idea to execute the promises given to the oblast executive committee concerning the opening of a soft-drinks bar. We still have tourists visiting us from all around the country. It would be a good idea to get some electrical bake ovens, because you cannot bake much using firewood, especially when there isn't any.

And just one more line. During November the amount of manufactured and edible commodities that were sold, on the average per resident of Solovki, was approximately 10 rubles more than the amount stipulated by the plan.

5075

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### WIDESPREAD OFFICIAL MISUSE OF COMMERCIAL-GRADE ALCOHOL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by V. Prokhorov: "Awl Made of Ethyl: Satirical Article"]

[Text] The way of the innovator is not always strewn with rose petals. Sometimes he also has to walk that path while wearing spike shoes. And so machine-tool fitter Boris Petrovich Pereverzev, who at one time was a respected person in his collective, and an inquisitive efficiency expert and inventor, also suffered more than enough. Prior to this incident he used to be one of the advanced people, was liked by his comrades, and was given incentive awards by the managers. And things probably would have continued that way if the restless production worker had not taken that ruinous idea into his head.

He got the idea, to his misfortune, when washing and cleaning the equipment, to use a material that was simpler and cheaper than the ordinarily used highly purified, "extra"-grade rectified spirit. After a series of successful experiments he established that, for these purposes, our old honest kerosene is completely suitable. However, the innovator's scheme immediately encountered an active rebuff.

"I dropped in on Pal Palych [Pavel Pavlovich], the chief of our BRIZ [Efficiency Improvement and Invention Bureau]," the fitter relates bitterly, "and I told him everything, just the way you're supposed to -- and I wrote out in a column the figures representing the economic benefit. We are saving grain, potatoes, etc., I tell him. But we are refusing the allocations for alcohol. Why bother? It will just be all the more that will disappear for drinking purposes. I had barely spoken those last words when I look and see my Pal Palych's face change completely. He was waving his hands, unable to say anything. He moved back slightly. Well, he says, you really came up with a brilliant idea! Thank you very much, for almost sending us into the other world. Why are you doing all this, he hollered. What are you pushing us into? Kerosene? You're playing with fire, Petrovich! They're really going to find out about this in the collective..."

Of course, they did find out, and our experimenter became aware of that immediately. First he was deprived of the quarterly bonus, then he didn't get a preferential trip ticket. The people greeted him in a way that was



different from the way they used to, and added facetiously, "Our kerosene expert!" And a former friend of his rebuked him publicly, saying, "You should have seen Kulibin! The alcohol didn't taste right, don't you know!" In general, he had to leave.

The failure of Pereverzev's undertaking was not the first one or the last one in the ranks of the people who want to reform the washing and cleaning system, which probably is one of the most invariable ones in our economic organism. Neither the high-sounding technical revolutions nor the new remarkable materials that have been engendered by them were able to shake the positions of the pivotal element in that system -- alcohol. Time held no sway over alcohol. Not only because of its ideal sterilizing capability, it would seem, but also by virtue of another widely known attractive property. Yes, it is not only machine parts that are washed by the all-powerful chemical compound, with a bouquet that may be very simple but which, judged on the basis of its strength, does not yield to the handle of a hatchet.

But when did that begin? Not at the dawn of the industrial era? Maybe even then the pioneers of industry wiped the rusty gear wheels with Burgundy or Mosel wine? Who knows what happened then. More is known about what things are like today. And today very pure ethyl alcohol is available to practically every production worker both in small-sized canisters and in alcohol storage tanks that, from a distance of many kilometers, astonish people by their cyclopean dimensions.

And it is lavishly used for any and all purposes, from cleaning a window casement to cleaning a telephone receiver and frogman's equipment. At one plant in the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, a laboratory assistant was issued, for the purpose of disinfecting his hands, ten liters a month of alcohol, or "awl," as it was lovingly christened by the creators of production folklore. And when it was suggested to the possessor of the monthly bucket of the quick-acting cleaner that he return to the traditional method of washing his hands, he decidedly objected, saying, "No, thanks. I won't exchange my awl for soap."

The previously mentioned high chemical department, as one of the most alcohol-intensive ones, recently attracted the attention of the workers at the USSR Committee of People's Control. They discovered things which, in many regards, were very curious.

For example, the factor of the exciting proximity of a substance that is completely suitable for drinking, in quantities which, when judged by shot-glass gauges, cannot be encompassed by the mind. And, as a consequence, drinking bouts without leaving the job. Drinking bouts in groups and by the individual, by the ordinary workers and by the managers. Deputy chief of the Department of Material-Technical Supply, Kazan Orgsintez Association, M. Kuznetsov, in the darkness was unable to put the approval on a document for the issuance of alcohol, although he himself had already adopted it. The signature turned out all awkward and unconvincing. Mechanic V. Nikolayev was led to the sobering-up station by his beloved flask. The Karbid Association in Karaganda annually delivers to the medical sobering-up station in the city

of Temirtau, when the association is located, more than 300 clients -- approximately one a day.

There is another viable phenomenon that is closely linked with shop binges -- "carryouts." People tell how a group of comrades, preserving their male solidarity, attempted to carry a drunken coworker through a certain front gate without being noticed. Most often, however, the "cargo" is in smaller packages -- cannisters, hot water bottles, portfolios with leakproof linings. One citizen was detained while he was wearing a very fancy rubber necktie that was filled up to the knot. This method has been given the name "put it in your necktie." Although, considering the situation soberly, you really cannot smuggle out much in that kind of tie, considering that the container is quite narrow in accordance with the current fashion. At the Novosibirsk Household Chemistry Plant the amount carried away this way came to 480 liters! True, the thieves did not worry about being examined at the front gate: they all worked there. Moreover, the operation was personally headed by the chief of the militarized guard detail, V. Kalmykov.

The inspecting officials noticed one strange property of the popular liquid. Not only is it carried and poured out freely, and given as a present to dear guests, but is also used as hard currency when working a deal to obtain some scarce commodity, and as a result you never encounter any shortages. On the one hand, it would seem that the matter has disappeared, and on the other hand, all of it is still here. Does that mean that the fundamental law about the preservation of mass has been overthrown? No, the law is still sound. It is simply that there are a large number of methods to form surpluses and then, depending upon the circumstance, to maneuver them around.

How the instrument workers at the Brest Household Chemistry Plant swore that they had expended a tremendous amount of alcohol to clean high-voltage generators. An inspection was made -- on those days the substation was under such tension that if you had touched it, you would have turned into a slate pencil. But what about the alcohol? There wasn't any alcohol. It had evaporated. It is written off, with documents signed by materially responsible individuals who have not worked there for a long time, for equipment that has been turned over as scrap metal, and for operations which never were carried out and never will be, and written off in every other conceivable way.

But what about the storage tank, that is, the reserve, and the measurement technology? A large amount of it is so old that a museum would like to have it, and is in completely worthless condition, because it is precisely in this form that you can get some brew from it. The quantity of alcohol in a railroad tank car that has arrived is checked in some places by a tape measure with a small weight on the end. If you shake it skillfully, you will lose a millimeter in reading the level. And a millimeter is 50 liters. Slightly turn to one side the measuring stick that has been inserted into the liquid, and you have another 50 liters. And in this way it is very easy to accumulate vast seas of, with tides of ethyl alcohol crashing in.

But would you happen to know what remarkable quotas the ministry has for expending alcohol for various operations? Those quotas are vast, and worthy

of a rich merchant. They are such that the amount for washing hands would be enough for a person to take a full bath in alcohol. For the purpose of disinfecting a telephone receiver, Minkhimprom [Ministry of the Chemical Industry] releases 97 times -- that's right, 97 times! -- more alcohol than Minsvyaz' [Ministry of Communications], where, one must assume, they are as well aware of how to handle telephones. Cleaning the analytical scales takes 5 cubic centimeters of alcohol a month. Why do they need 30 liters there, and not a drop less? That's the way we are!

In general the requisitions for alcohol, even the boldest and most fantastic ones, are satisfied without any excessive discussions or delays. The State Institute of Polymer Glues expended in one year 400 liters of alcohol, and for the next year requested 1000 all at once. And they got it. The same Brest Plant used up 100 liters of the highest grade for cleaning the lines. They requested 3,364 liters, 33 times more, although there was not a single change in the size of the lines. Chief engineer of Soyuzbytkhim, V. Elmanovich, eagerly supported the request.

So there have been tremendous increases in the requests. They have been so unimaginable that even at Minkhimprom itself it was once impossible to maintain them. An order was issued: within the shortest period of time, develop scientifically substantiated quotas for the expenditure of alcohol in the branch. That was an attempt to keep the uncontrollable flow of ethyl alcohol within its banks. That would seem to be simple enough, but that order had been issued exactly 10 years ago. But it has been preserved well, as though pickled in alcohol, just as, incidentally, previous procedures, if one can call them that, have also been well preserved.

They were the topic of discussion at a session of the USSR Committee of People's Control. For having squandered or inefficiently using alcohol and having failed to monitor its expenditure, the committee strictly punished the guilty administrative workers of Minkhimprom. On its part, the ministry brought to responsibility the directors of a number of enterprises. Many persons who stole alcohol found themselves on the defendant's bench.

Gratifying changes have also occurred after this in the fate of undeservedly insulted fitter Pereverzev. Once again people have sought him out and invited him to return to his beloved shop. He has been greeted warmly. His recommendation, taking into the new situation, was even found to be a very vital one and was immediately introduced. And his former friend brought Boris Petrovich his profound apology for having been tactless to him in the past.

5075

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### SHARP RISE IN CONFISCATED HOME ALCOHOL STILLS

#### In Rural Regions

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 85 p 7

[Article by A. Ulitenok, correspondent of the republic newspaper ZVYAZDA, reporting from Grodno Oblast: "Decided by the Whole Village: Sobriety -- A Standard of Life"]

[Text] When I. Apanel, senior inspector of the militia precinct, and the deputies walked through the gate of F. Korsak's yard, Korsak asked by way of greeting:

"Are you looking for moonshine stills?"

"No we're not, honestly," they replied. "Tomorrow there will be a village assembly, Frants Andreyevich; come and listen to what cheap vodka does, if you can't see for yourself."

The deputies were already preparing to move on to the next house, when Korsak stopped them and led them to the secret place where an illegal still was hidden.

"There: I'm surrendering it voluntarily," said its owner.

The news of this event quickly made the rounds of the village, outrunning even the organizers of the assembly. And so in several homes kolkhoz members followed Korsak's example.

But there were also others who were in no hurry to part with their instruments for making "sivukha" [a type of homemade vodka].

Alas, homemade alcohol had "played its tricks" here not just in the families of known drunkards. Seemingly quite respectable people had been showing up at the club, on farms and in workshops in an inebriated state. That was when the people's deputies, village communists, members of the militia and doctors decided to declare war on the "pastime of sivukha."



At the beginning of the meeting, Major S. Korol, chief of the Oshmyanskiy Rayispolkom internal affairs section, reported that during the current year, as compared to the previous year, the number of illegal alcohol stills confiscated in the rayon had increased by a factor of two. The reason for this was not that the number of persons consuming homemade booze had increased, but rather that militia organs and the public had sharply intensified their struggle against illegal distillers.

And so here, in the Kamenniy Log Village Soviet cases came to the surface of which even farm administrators were unaware. For example, who would have suspected that B. Zayankovskiy, who lived next door to the administration building, was involved in "underground enterprise"? Finally the wives of several kolkhoz members got wind of this information. They advised the deputies and the militia precinct inspector to take a look into Zayankovskiy's barn. There they found a large-capacity still and 50 liters of homemade beer.

In front of the whole village, the deputies poured turbid poison, the illegal alcohol confiscated from V. Shchukin, into the gutter. The militia station inspector also did not forget to fill out an official report for the court.

"What's going to happen to me now?", asked V. Shchukin.

"I don't think that this is the first time that you have been fined like you deserve," the militiaman replied, and told him the sum he had in mind.

"But I could buy a calf for that much money!" said Shchukin, aghast.

"Brother, you figured that out too late, you should have thought about that before," said the kolkhoz members condemningly.

There was a murmur of approval from those attending the meeting in the Kolkhoz club. Those assembled unanimously approved this proposal: to petition the court to impose the strictest measures provided for under the new alcohol in the case of these illegal distillers.

Especially notable was a speech by M. Zhemlo, a person well known in Kamenniy Log as a good worker and athlete. He had the moral right to judge severely: on more than one occasion he himself had tried liquor.

The wrath of the village and contempt for the shameful pastime of drinking was also felt to the fullest that evening by several women who were well known in the village.

Svetlana Buzuk could have been their daughter. But her speech filled with civic maturity and concern for the fate of the drinkers.

Alcoholism has a destructive effect on the family, the village microcosm and the farm economy. Participants in the assembly told heatedly of how during the current year alone 10 kolkhoz members had had to spend time in a sobering-up clinic, 16 villagers had been fined for improper behavior while in an intoxicated state, and on approximately 5,000 occasions individuals had failed to show up for work on account of drunkenness. It is difficult even to

calculate how great was the farm's production shortfall, and the moral losses are completely incalculable.

Alas, there were at the assembly some kolkhoz members who could not be roused by the usual appeal to human reason. One of them was M. Kirdik. This young man had reached the point where his family had left him and even his neighbors avoided him. And he showed up for work at the most one week per month. "It's time we got tough with this drunk!" demanded kolkhoz members. They voted unanimously to request that he be sent for mandatory treatment for alcoholism.

Particular attention was devoted to young people. For example, it was revealed that M. Shukst, a young truck driver, got behind the wheel after drinking half a glass of illegal liquor in honor of his son's birthday. Up until that time Mikhail had had a reputation as an outstanding worker and a model family man. "What should be done with him?" asked his fellow villagers. "Should we show mercy in light of his past services? Or should he be punished with all severity?" Several people interceded on behalf of the young man, saying that it was inadmissible to lump him together with Kirdik. Nevertheless, the strict point of view won out: large evils begin as small ones. A drinker behind the wheel is a potential criminal. And therefore, in order to dissuade the young truck driver from making similar mistakes in the future, the chief of the militia was asked to take away his driver's license for one year. Too stern? I would say that it was strict. But quite reasonable.

Assembly participants gave active support to a proposal by communists V. Polonskaya and M. Baranovskaya which was subsequently approved by a session of the ispolkom of the village soviet. It banned the sale of liquor to those villagers who violate labor discipline, disturb the peace and cause disturbances in their families while in an intoxicated state. A total of 18 kolkhoz members who had previously been indicted for illegal distillation of alcohol were given official warnings.

Such meetings are now being conducted in many villages. The effect of the measures taken are obvious: in this republic there are quite a few villages where the inhabitants have completely eradicated the evil of illegal alcohol distillation and have declared a struggle to see that there are no more drinking bouts in their towns.

#### Women Major Culprits

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 50, 9-15 Dec 85 p 7

[Article by Oleg Poveikin, writing from Moscow Oblast under the rubric "Drunkenness Out of Our Lives!": "Moonshiners"]

[Text] "Included under the criminally punishable sale of strong homemade spirituous liquors or apparatuses for the making of such liquor is not only direct sale, but also other means of marketing them (exchange of liquor or apparatuses for other goods or physical assets, in payment for work performed instead of monetary payment, to repay a debt, etc)."

(from materials of the USSR Supreme Court)

The Krasnogorsk militiamen wrote up their report on the spot. There was a crowd of neighbors in the hallway, and the lady of the house was crying... The principal "hero" of this event stood leaning against a dirty wall and glancing furtively around him.

"Disturbance as a result of alcoholic intoxication" read the first note in the report. There was, to be sure, one detail which was somewhat out of the ordinary: in the middle of the room, which lay in a shambles as a result of the fight, there stood a silver-colored vessel with tubes projecting from it -- an illegal alcohol still. So to speak, a piece of irrefutable evidence which is usually carefully concealed from prying eyes.

The man who caused the fight was led away. The still was also taken. Later it would be photographed, and the picture added to the case file of Monakhov Sergey Semenovich, born 1936, truck driver. For at least two-and-a-half years the residents of his part of the neighborhood will live in peace, and in cleanliness and comfort, after repairs have been made.

"But why are they shaming that man? He drank at home, not in public," venomously growled one of the neighbors after the militia's car had turned the corner. "We have to." They should have had pity on him."

But should they have taken pity on him?

... Now let us drop in to the office of the deputy chief of the justice department of the ispolkom of the Moscow Oblast Soviet. M. Bobrov has seen a lot of things in his twenty years of legal practice, and on more than a few occasions has encountered situations which caused his name to be mentioned by his superiors, and he has a firm opinion as to who should be "pitied."

"Once they brought a guy about 15 years old to the militia station," recalls M. Bobrov. "He had been caught stealing. And he wasn't stealing a purse or a tape recorder... he was stealing a little over a meter of trouser material. This seemed strange to us. And we were right: the boy's parents turned out to be hard-core drunks, illegal distillers. They spent all the family's money for sugar and yeast. They didn't care for their child. So the boy decided to look out for himself. He had to have something to wear."

And this, unfortunately, is not an isolated incident of moonshining parents squandering their money until they live in misery. One positive note was that the boy who was picked up by the police had not begun to drink yet. When the case came to court it was revealed that all those around them -- neighbors, relatives, friends -- had known about the drunkenness of these sorry parents, but they had said nothing, taking pity on them. Because if someone had reported as they should have done, then people would have been fined. And there was not a kopeck to spare in the house as it was. So it turned out that they had pity on the drunks, but forgot about the boy.

"Illegal distilling, you see, represents a very serious danger," says with conviction Major-General I. Shilov, head of the main administration for internal affairs under the Moscow Oblast Ispolkom, when I asked how the fight

against this evil is being conducted in the area around Moscow. "Don't think that I am exaggerating. Because it is precisely illegal distillers who are attempting to make up for the shortage which results from the current curtailment of liquor production in this country. These people bring so much trouble and heartache! Everyone knows that these moonshiners are even willing to slip a glass to teenagers for the sake of profits. And that's not to mention the waste of food products, electricity and scarce materials which go into the manufacture of this poisonous booze... Do you know what many apparatuses for the distillation of homemade liquor are constructed from? From the best stainless steel, with the help of expensive welding.

These are the bitter facts. So who can talk of pity on and mercy toward, for instance, V. Shpunkov from the city of Vidnoye near Moscow? This person, who has had higher education, not only makes illegal alcohol, but also sells his booze for five rubles per bottle. It seems that the fine of 610 rubles levied on him by the court has cooled somewhat the ardour of this malicious moonshiner. The same applies to M. Chernichkin, a crane operator from Elektrogorsk, who was caught red-handed in the same business and was fined 300 rubles. It is interesting to note that Chernichkin was even outraged that such a fuss had been made about his case: he said that he did not that he was doing anything illegal...

Well, how do moonshiners caught in the act justify their actions? Underground alcohol distillers have excuses aplenty. V. Petrov, senior militia lieutenant from Kashira, found three liters of homemade alcohol in the apartment of local resident Mashkinaya; she said that she was "preparing for her daughter's wedding." His colleague L. Sivanskiy from Klin caught Pastukhova, a pensioner, on her first offense: she called it a "small pension." Later it turned out that the pension was not so small after all.

There are also stories like these... In one village several liters of illegal alcohol were discovered in the home of an elderly woman. "Grandmother, why do you need this? You don't drink." said one of the militiamen. "I don't drink, but the workers do." "What workers?" "The ones who promised to fix my roof."

The militia precinct chief had to go to the chairman of the kolkhoz and chide him for not taking care of old people. The roof was repaired at the kolkhoz's expense and the illegal liquor was poured out.

...The precinct commissioner is the first to enter the battle against illegal alcohol. Now, with anti-alcohol legislation in effect, precinct officers have a greatly expanded arsenal of means for combatting violators of the law. And they have become well aware of this. More and more often one sees illegal stills which have been disposed of under cover of darkness in ravines and dumps.

Here is an interesting bit of statistics. This year approximately 2,000 cases of the manufacture and possession of illegal liquor, beer and other homemade spirits were uncovered in Moscow Oblast. That is two times more than during the same period last year. What is one to think -- has an army of moonshiners descended upon us? Do not draw hasty conclusions. It is simply that they are being called much more strictly to account. Since 1 June a total of 1,555



cases against manufacturers of illegal liquor and beer have been filed. Approximately one-half of these cases were sent on to people's courts, and the rest to comradely courts.

These figures are also alarming: from 1 June through November approximately 100 stills were surrendered voluntarily in this oblast, and 674 confiscated. This means that the illegal distillers are back, and are not giving up all that easily, and are in no hurry to rush to the ravine or to the militia precinct house with their distilling equipment. They are lying low and waiting for things to cool off. In vain. The reckoning will only become stricter.

On the subject of statistics, it is worth mentioning that, of every 10 makers of illegal liquor or beer, eight are women. And most of them are retirees. And, as a rule, nondrinkers. There is another fact to ponder as well: they do not drink themselves, but they supply those around them with alcohol. Can it be that they do not understand, do not know what they are doing? Or has the easy money overridden everything: their honor, their consciences?

A few days ago they invited a NEDELYA correspondent to one of the sovkhoses in the vicinity of Moscow. Here in a local club the final session of a court case was being held: three moonshiners were to be judged. They had manufactured and sold their poisonous brew and kept their fellow villagers supplied. They were caught in the act. The time had come to answer for their actions.

12825

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### FUNCTIONS, AUTHORITY OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSIONS AGAINST ALCOHOL

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 16 January carries on page 6 a 900-word article describing the organization and function of the People's Commission for the Struggle Against Alcoholism and Drunkenness, found in every institution, establishment, and organization and its structural subdivisions. The people's commissions were formed to satisfy a provision made by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the 17 May 1985 decree on alcoholism, and are described in an article "For The Struggle Against Drunkenness" written by V. Shtifanov, a lawyer, who answers questions about the people's commission's legal rights and responsibilities. According to V. Shtifanov, the commission's responsibility is to devise and carry out measures for the prevention and eradication of drinking in production. The people's commission is elected by members of each labor collective for 2 years. In a large collective, commissions can be formed in plants and other subordinate subdivisions. The commission is composed of a chairman, deputy chairman, secretary, and a number of members determined at a general meeting or conference, depending on the size of the collective. The commission regularly reports to its labor collective and informs other social organizations.

The commission enjoys broad rights and opportunities: It develops and implements measures for the prevention of drunkenness and alcoholism in production; it keeps a record of individuals who drink at work and educates them on alcohol abuse; it plays the role of an overseer of individuals undergoing treatment for alcoholism, including the behavior of those who have undergone compulsory treatment in the work-and-rehabilitation alcohol treatment centers; it organizes and disseminates antialcohol propaganda in the collective, dorms, cultural and educational establishments, health and sanitation institutions, and other departments. The commission has the right to examine the work being carried out against alcoholism in the establishment's subdivisions; to listen and give recommendations at its meetings to reports of those working in the campaign against alcohol; to offer suggestions and facts to leaders of social organizations on the prevention and eradication of drunkenness; and to offer suggestions on the positive use of leisure time.

The commission has the right to report to trade union committees individuals who are chronic abusers of alcohol and recommend compulsory treatment for alcoholism.

The commission has the following rights to punish those who break the laws against drinking: it can give a warning, it can issue a reprimand, it can impose a fine up to 50 rubles. These penalties can be imposed for the following crimes: breaking the law dealing with liquor trade in stores and restaurants; public intoxication; serving alcohol to minors under 16-years of age and who are found drunk in public; engaging in the sale of alcohol for profit; possession of home brew; drunk driving; allowing workers to operate industrial machines or transport vehicles while intoxicated.

Cases can be referred to the people's commission by the people's judges, and administrators of institutions, establishments, and organization departments.

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### BSSR JOURNALISTS UNCOVER WIDESPREAD ILLEGAL SALE OF ALCOHOL

Minsk SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Sep 85 pp 2-3

[Article by "Surprise Inspection Team," Vitebsk Oblast: "Difficult Mountain Pass: We Shall Eradicate This Evil Together"]

[Text] The participants in the surprise inspection included: N. Drozdova, senior commodity specialist, Trade Organization Department, Vitebsk Oblpotrebsoyuz [oblast union of consumer societies]; A. Ivanov, inspector, Department of the Protection of Social Order, UVD [Administration of Internal Affairs], Vitebsk Oblispolkom; N. Dolnikovskiy, chief of the prevention office of the medical sobering-up station; V. Demko, senior engineer, Trust No. 28 [2B?], member of a volunteer people's "druzhina" [citizens' patrol] and prevention council; O. Azarov, instructor, oblast council of trade unions; V. Mirozuyev, medical aide, Vitebsk Narcological Dispensary; V. Yarmolich, correspondent, BSSR Gosteleradio [State Television and Radio]; and others.

The materials pertaining to the surprise inspection were prepared for the press by SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent V. Fedorov.

### "Rosy-colored" Statements

There was an alert reaction to the decree concerning the steps to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism at Vitebsk Oblpotrebsoyuz. Representative commissions drove out to all the rayons. There is no doubt that meetings were held in the outlying areas, as well as sharp discussions with the workers in the trade system and in public nutrition. And, as is usually the case, the appropriate statements were prepared for reporting on the work that had been done.

Let us acquaint ourselves with their content. To put it mildly, that content is placid. The reports obviously fail to reflect the situation that is still rather alarming in the oblast...



Let us quote from the statement prepared by senior engineer of the Public Nutrition Administration of the oblpotrebsoyuz, R. Loginova. The content of that statement is such that the reader wants immediately to give awards to all the workers in the Lepelskiy cooperative. And this document ends with an extremely categorical statement: "No violations of the rules for the sale of alcoholic beverages by workers in the trade system and public nutrition occur in the rayon."

And that is that! It is natural that such a "rosy-colored" statement was eagerly signed by the chairman of the board of the Lepelskiy Rayon Potrebsoyuz V. Peterson and director of the Association of Public-Nutrition Enterprises T. Voroshko. They obviously felt, "We have no objection to this kind of evaluation of our work."

Similar reports were brought back from the trip assignments by chief of the Labor and Wages Department N. Fedorchuk, chief of the Department for the Organization of Trade in Products of Animal Husbandry and Fish Commodities N. Shakhmetova, and other responsible comrades from the apparatus of the oblpotrebsoyuz board.

We shall not question their competency or conscientiousness in carrying out the inspections. Nevertheless one cannot understand why the situation is presented in such a favorable light. Was it really worthwhile, for the purpose of obtaining information that could easily have been obtained over the telephone, to spend time and the government's money for the trip assignments?

"Well," deputy chairman of the oblpotrebsoyuz board for trade P. Burtyl explained, "our associates, while on the trip assignments, engaged not only in inspecting the rules for the sale of alcoholic beverages, but also in other matters..."

One can certainly agree with that, because the degree of seriousness with which one studies a question determines the results.

And yet the situation with the sale of wine and vodka products in the oblast is by no means gratifying. Many responsible comrades in the potrebkooperatsiya [union of consumer cooperatives] are happy with the fact that in June and July the sale of alcoholic beverages, as compared with the corresponding period last year, decreased somewhat. But if one considers the question with respect to strictly vodka products, their sale during the two months decreased by only 81,000 rubles. On the scale of the oblast this is, to put it bluntly, only a drop in the bucket. Especially since the number of stores that sell alcoholic beverages was reduced during that period from 1794 to 835. The stores that have remained are selling with doubled or tripled energy.

It cannot be said that the people at the potrebsoyuzkooperatsiya are closing their eyes to these facts. One can notice their re-orientation toward the production of nonalcoholic output. In July the production of juices increased by 12 percent, and in August by 25 percent. In Dokshitskiy, Orshanskiy, and Glubokskiy rayons the production of fruit and berry wines was completely

curtailed. The enterprises are beginning to produce -- instead of cheap fruit wines -- juices, various kinds of fruit candies, etc.

Nevertheless it frequently happens that the "green snake" not only slithers without any hindrance through our life, but even rides along comfortably, paying no attention to the laws that control the stop lights.

#### It Cannot Be Measured by the Ruble

The face of mechanizer at the Surazhskiy Sovkhoz, Vitebskiy Rayon, Anatoliy Petrashko expressed undisguised amazement. He obviously did not understand what was wanted of him.

"I was riding into Vitebsk to pick up a trailer for the tractor. I put on the brakes in front of a store in the village of Babinichi. I picked up a bottle of vodka: in two days it was going to be my son's birthday. He's three years old," the young tractor operator explained candidly.

At first glance there would seem to be nothing to blame him for. But what if you think more carefully about it? How much joy would it bring to a child to know that his father would be celebrating a family holiday in this manner?

The young newlyweds, the Sorokins, decided to celebrate the anniversary of their life together in the company of the "green snake." No one imposes a ban on this kind of celebration. But the violation lies somewhere else: Aleksandr Sorokin, driver at the Yanovichi MPMK-36, while driving a government motor vehicle with license plate 18-89 VTM, went 20 kilometers off the itinerary so that he could buy some vodka at store No. 82 in Ruba. And yet the time was only 1550 hours.

Another person who dropped in at that store was driver from the Pudotskaya District Hospital, Vladimir Mitrochenko. He also wanted to buy a bottle of vodka. That would seem to be no big problem, except that it was on work time, the car was a government one, and the gasoline in it, one must assume, was not his own.

That is why we decided to mention the names of a few of these violators. Driver from the Internkolkhoz Association for the Artificial Insemination of Livestock N. Yegorov, together with association veteran P. Liknduk, while using vehicle 12-51 VTO, purchased wine at store No. 20. Driver from the Vydrey Sovkhoz, Lioznenskiy Rayon, A. Kurzov rolled up on the mighty wheels of a KamAZ-5410 in order to buy wine at the store. And chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Frunze, Vitebskiy Rayon, V. Ivanovskiy, very early in the morning, allowed himself to drive an official vehicle while in an unsober condition.

"Violations and losses like this cannot be measured by the ruble," one of the participants in our surprise inspection justly noted.

Frequently the intensification of drunkenness and violations of the law is promoted by workers in the trade system themselves. Unfortunately, very

little is mentioned about this in the "rosy-colored" statements prepared by the inspectors from the oblpotrebsoyuz. We shall have to supplement their casual compositions by citing instances that are not particularly attractive.

Salesperson at store No. 31 of the Sharkovshchinskiy Rayon Potrebsoyuz Veronika Atrashkevich, in the village of Lonskiye, sold four bottles of vodka to minors. After drinking all the "firewater," the young punks decided to have a little fun. They tried to think of ways to give vent to the energy that had been heated up by the alcoholic vapors. But they could not find anything better to do than to "borrow" a GAZ-53B truck that belongs to the Voskhod Kolkhoz.

Fortunately, it was possible to stop the half-baked motorized daredevils in time. Otherwise an irreversible calamity could have occurred. We hope that, at the appropriate administrative levels, the immoderately kind-hearted salesperson will also be stopped.

And not only her, but also Praskovya Bykova, a salesperson at Store No. 84, who lives in the village of Verkhovye, Vitebskiy Rayon, and who also took pity on another immature admirer of Bacchus.

Another person who, without consideration of the customer's sex or age, carried out a brisk trade in alcoholic beverages was the manager of the Napitki [Beverages] store, of the Postavskiy Rayon Potrebsoyuz, Tereza Shaposhnikova. Six bottles of fruit wine also proved to be in the hands of a citizen who displayed a noticeable lack of coordination in his movements.

Although the comrades from the oblast potrebsoyuz assert that everything in their house is neat and proper, we cannot agree with that. How many wonders did we fail to see in that "house," from which they do not want to sweep the trash? Take, for example, the Otdykh [Recreation] Cafe, of the Vitebskiy Rayon Association of Public-Nutrition Enterprises. A worker there, Lyubov Sytova, bought up vodka in the stores and resold it at speculative prices. Her duties combined, so to speak, those of buyer and seller. When Sytova was caught by the arm, six bottles of "Russian" [vodka] remained proved to be unsold.

And take dining hall cook in the village of Khvoshko, Gorodokskiy Rayon, Sadulli Kadirov, who had a preference for fruit wine. He bought up 50 bottles of "apple jack," 40 of "white Vezha," and 10 of "Izabella," and carried out a brisk trade in them. Naturally, based on a scale of surplus value. The unlucky cook failed to consider that actions such as this are incompatible with the ukases governing the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism and are strictly punished.

The members of the surprise-inspection team were surprised even more by salesperson at Store No. 9, of the Yelaginskoye selpo [village consumer cooperative], Vitebskiy Rayon, Valentina Drozdova. Her outward appearance had attracted the attention of our narcotics specialist. As had been assumed, her reaction to alcohol proved to be sharply positive.

"But I only had two glasses of beer," V. Drozdova admitted.

But the whole place here smelled, of course, not just of beer. In the storage area we discovered a half-empty bottle of fruit wine. In addition, there were boxes containing unsold "apple jack." Drozdova admitted that she had sold the alcoholic beverages although a ban had already been placed on the selling of them.

"It's old wine and it's spoiling. I'm selling it so that we won't lose money," the salesperson explained.

It became obvious what everything was in disarray in the store. The store did not have any crackers, sweet rolls, cookies, or cakes for sale, and those certainly are not scarce food items. And the selling dates of the sausage and oleomargarine were long past.

We shall not argue. We admit that the trade system has a large number of honest, conscientious workers. But there's good reason why people say that one rotten apple can spoil the barrel.

#### Villainess Without a Label

Until now we have been discussing state output of wine and vodka. But in addition there exists a kind of "black underground," that goes by the name of "moonshine" production.

Resident of the village of Svily, Sharkovshchinskiy Rayon, Antonina Titovich set up a raw-vodka shop long ago. When Valeriy Mishtov, member of the local militia, appeared unexpectedly at her house, it was no laughing matter. The representative of the law dragged out of a hiding place ten liters of cloudy poison. And in addition the equipment for making the moonshine.

"I made it for myself, not for sale," the frightened moonshiner said, justifying herself.

Whether it was for herself or not is for the people's court to decide. Unfortunately, experts in the manufacture of moonshine are not extinct in Gorodokskiy, Lioznenskiy, Rossonskiy, and certain other rayons. Stanislav Lapun, from the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, Postavskiy Rayon, was caught red-handed. Apparatus for the production of an intoxicating liquid was confiscated from him.

The "black underground" for the manufacture of moonshine is a much greater evil than the open trading in alcoholic beverages. It lends itself with difficulty requires the efforts of the public as a whole.

There is no doubt that in Vitebsk Oblast the fight against drunkenness is taking on broader and broader scope. In the sale of alcoholic beverages one can clearly discern the desired crossover point in the direction of reduction. But that crossover point is a difficult one and is not being successfully



overcome everywhere. Since the decrees of the party and government went into effect, as strange as it may seem, there has been an increase in the sale of vodka in Gorodokskiy, Vitebskiy, Shumilinskiy, and certain other rayons. In particular, at the Shumilinskiy Rayon PO [consumer cooperative] alcoholic beverages were not promptly removed from places where their sale was banned. No reorganization to carry out the new "nonalcoholic" work style has been carried out there. As a result, it was necessary to remove the chairman of the rayon PO, Ye. Bondarenko, from his assignment.

At the oblast potrebsoyuz, people consider it to be correct to maintain a course aimed at increasing the production and sale of nonalcoholic beverages. It is just that, in the rural localities, there are several obstacles to implementing what has been planned. It is only in rare stores that one can find running water for washing the glasses. And without glasses, you cannot sell fruit juices.

How, then, does one resolve the question. It is necessary to produce more disposable glasses. Even ones made of paper. But there are not enough of them, even in the city. Obviously, it would make sense to issue a large production order for disposable glasses to specialized enterprises, because it is not really so complicated, in the opinion of the cooperative specialists, to put on the production line the production of paper and plastic cups.

The fight against the evil that drunkenness and alcoholism is must be waged every day, unceasingly, and uncompromisingly. As was shown by our surprise inspection, in Vitebsk Oblast this work does not have an aggressive nature everywhere.

5075

CSO: 1800/112

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### UKRAINIAN MINISTER ON HIGHER PENSION, WELFARE PAYMENTS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Nov 85 p 2

[Aleksandra Mikhaylovna Lukyanenko, UkSSR minister of social security interviewed by PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent T. Mayboroda under rubric "Talks on Law" : "Improving the Well-Being of Pensioners"]

[Text] The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress provided measures for improving the material well-being of pensioners. In fulfillment of these decisions, a suitable decree was adopted in May of this year for the fulfillment of these measures.

The realization of the designated measures is described by A.M. Lukyanenko, UkSSR minister of social security, at the request of our correspondent T. Mayboroda.

[Answer] In our country, a program of growth of the people's well-being is being successfully implemented on the basis of intensification of public production. Wages of workers and employees are steadily rising. During this five-year plan, a number of measures were carried out for increasing state aid to families with children and improving pension security for the population. Thus as of 1 November 1981, the minimum size of state pensions to workers, employees and members of their families was increased and, in connection with the 40th anniversary of Victory, as of 1 May--that of war invalids of groups I and II and families of killed servicemen. As of 1 November 1985, state pensions for those who left for deserved rest 10 or more years ago and minimum pensions for kolkhoz members and their families have been raised.

[Question] Aleksandra Mikhaylovna, in what manner are old-age pensions being raised?

[Answer] The decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of 20 June 1985 provided that an old-age pension granted in an amount of no higher than 60 rubles (that is, for earnings of up to 120 rubles), on the expiration of 10 years, is raised for each year that has elapsed since it was granted by 1 percent of earnings from which it was computed. Let us suppose that an employee went on pension in 1974. His earnings were 120 rubles. Today he gets a pension of 60 rubles. Taking into consideration that 11 years have elapsed since the time

it was granted, the basic size of his pension is increased by 11 percent of earnings, that is by 13 rubles 20 kopecks, and amounts to 73 rubles 20 kopecks.

The 10-year (or longer) period giving the right to a higher pension is calculated from the day of its granting. At the same time, each full year is taken into account. If the pension has already been recalculated on the basis of higher earnings--for 2 years of work after its designation, the 10-year period would be considered from the day of its recalculation. There are cases of transfer to an old-age pension from a disability pension. If the old-age pension is calculated from the same earnings as those used for disability, the time of getting the latter is considered in determination of the time in which the person has the right to an increase in pension. For example, a group III invalid received from 1 November 1970 a pension from earnings of 110 rubles. In 1978, he attained pension age. The old-age pension was computed for him from the same earnings. As of 1 November 1985, he has the right to an increase in pension calculated for 15 years.

The decree of the USSR Council of Ministers also provides that in recalculation pensions will also be increased which were originally calculated from earnings in excess of 120 rubles. Moreover, the amount of their rise depends, as indicated, on how much the pension granted simultaneously with them from earnings of 120 rubles is increased. For example, a pension was granted for a worker 20 years ago in the amount of 60 rubles (from earnings of 120 rubles a month); the pension increase will amount to 24 rubles and its new basic amount will be 84 rubles (60 rubles + 24 rubles). If a pension has been paid to a worker during the same 20 years in an amount of 70 rubles per month (based on earnings of 140 rubles), then with recalculation it cannot be lower than the pension designated from earnings of 120 rubles, that is 14 rubles are added to the 70 rubles, which totaled equals 84 rubles.

[Question] Will a disability pension also rise in connection with the recomputation?

[Answer] According to present rules, the basic size of a pension for group I and II invalids is calculated on the basis of certain norms in percent of an old-age pension. These pensions are increased while adhering to the procedure and conditions enumerated above. First of all, the basic amount of the old-age pension is determined, which is increased by 1 percent of earnings for each year that has been elapsed since the granting of the pension to the invalid. Then the new basic size of the disability pension is determined. Such a pension granted 10 or more years ago from earnings in excess of 120 rubles likewise cannot be lower than the pension designated for this period from earnings of 120 rubles.

[Question] Will pensions be recalculated for those who obtain them in connection with loss of a breadwinner?

[Answer] Yes, they will. For two or more incapacitated members of a family, they are subject to increase with observance of the procedure and conditions established for increase of old-age pensions. With the loss of a breadwinner, for an incapacitated member of a family, pensions designated 10 or more years

ago from earnings not exceeding 120 rubles are increased for each year elapsed after granting by 0.5 percent of the earnings on the basis of which they were computed. Here also a rule is in effect in accordance with which pensions granted from earnings in excess of 120 rubles, other conditions being equal, cannot be lower than those that have been calculated from earnings of 120 rubles. As for the time giving the right to an increase, in those cases where the breadwinner was a pensioner to the day of his death, the said period is computed from the day of designation or recalculation of pension for the breadwinner and not from the day of its granting to the family. For example, a widow who in 1983 was granted a pension for her deceased husband who had been receiving it since 1974 from earnings of 115 rubles has the right to an increase in the pension as of 1 November 1985, since the time required for this exceeds 10 years.

[Question] Is a subsequent increase in pensions provided by the new legislative acts?

[Answer] The increase in state pensions for those who retired for a deserving rest 10 or more years ago is broken down into two stages: in the first, a one-time recalculation is made for those to whom pensions had been granted prior to 1 November 1975, in the second stage--to those to whom they were granted after 1 November 1975 but only on attainment of a 10-year period after they were granted and according to the same rules.

Subsequent pension increases computed after 10 years will be done every 2 years--for 2 percent of earnings and in connection with loss of breadwinner for an incapacitated family member--for 1 percent of earnings. Thus those to whom pension was granted before 1 November 1975 and raised as of 1 November 1985, the first such recalculation will be made as of 1 November 1987.

[Question] Will pensions for group III disability and pensions with partial length of service be raised?

[Answer] The new legislation does not provide for increased pensions for group III disability. As for pensions in the case of partial length of service, their increase will be carried out according to the same rules, that is, first the new size of the full pension is determined, then a pension is computed on its basis for partial service proportionally to the existing total length of service.

[Question] Will the material position of kolkhoz-farmer pensioners be improved....

[Answer] Yes, beginning with 1 November of this year, the minimum size of pensions of kolkhoz farmers and their families are being increased: on the basis of old age, on the basis of disability and in the case of loss of a breadwinner for two incapacitated members of a family--up to 40 rubles a month. Group I invalids and families with three or more incapacitated family members--up to 60 rubles a month. Pension size for group III invalids (from



labor crippling injury and vocational disease) is increased to 21 rubles and for families that have lost a breadwinner--for one incapacitated family member--up to 25 rubles per month.

7697

CSO: 1800/94

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### MOLDAVIAN PROSECUTOR SPEAKS OUT AGAINST BRIBERY

/Editorial Report/ Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 7 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 2000-word ATEM article written by I. Cheban, the prosecutor for Moldavia. Cheban outlines a "case history" of bribery and misuse of official position which covered some 18 years. V.K. Vyshku was sentenced to 14 years' deprivation of freedom for his extensive, illegal activities over the years, Vyshku used his various posts to extract bribes from associates (as much as R10,000 at a time) for favors and services rendered. He also actively promoted and recommended his colleagues in accordance with his own schemes for enrichment. In all, 13 people were sentenced to terms of deprivation of freedom; 4 particularly close associates received sentences of from 10 to 12 years. Cheban uses this occasion to recall other instances of flagrant law-violation which had been discovered during the past year, and notes that bribery has infected even the judicial and investigative organs. Several lawyers and a notary attempted to buy off a prosecutor in the Dondyushanskiy Rayon, in an effort to have someone's sentence reduced. The notary was discovered to have R36,059 in his office; a similar search of his home turned up an additional R28,567. Cheban finds it hard to image that savings from a notary's salary could have grown to such sums.

The prosecutor states that bribery usually begins with the acceptance of modest gifts given in thanks for services rendered. "Then, when giftgiving has entered into the system, a person begins to act in such a way that it is clear to people: if you don't grease the palm, you won't get anywhere. Then later, the impudence of the newly fledged bribe-taker can be measured in his ever-increasing appetite."

Cheban ends by emphasizing that if someone gives a voluntary, good-faith statement to the investigative offices on an incidence of bribery, the law releases the declarant from criminal responsibility. "We will be grateful to these people for their help in uncovering these most dangerous crimes."

### STATISTICS ON UKRAINIAN MVD COMPOSITION, CRIME INCIDENCE

/Editorial Report/ Kiev POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA in Russian No 19, October 1985 carries on pages 45-47 a 1100-word article written by the minister of internal affairs for the Ukraine, Gen I. Gladush, in honor of Soviet Militia Day. In discussing the republic's MVD today, Gladush notes that every other member of the MVD is a person 30 years old or younger, and every third is a member of

the Komsomol. "For this reason, the political sections /of the MVD/, the leaders of the organs and divisions are giving particular attention to strengthening the party nucleus in the komsomol organizations...."

Gladush also notes the incidence of crimes committed while under the influence of alcohol: one-third of the crimes registered with the criminal investigation organs occur due to drunkenness; drunks account for two-thirds of the "hooligan" actions, and one-half of the serious bodily-injuries and rapes/assaults /iznasilovaniye/. In addition, the goal of every other theft is to obtain some means to purchase alcoholic drinks.

/12228

CSO: 1830/298

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### BUKHARA OBLAST IN UZBEKISTAN: EDUCATION STATISTICS

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 21 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Special Correspondent O. Qobiljonov: "Results"]

[Excerpts] Today there are 393 general education schools in the oblast where 254,600 children of workers are being raised and educated. School construction is under way on a broad scale in the oblast. This year alone, 7 school buildings with a capacity of 3,704 pupils were constructed and put into use. Likewise, 7 schools opened through adaptation of prefabricated buildings. An additional 65 classrooms were constructed for learning centers with funds of kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Instruction of 6-year-olds has been started in some of the oblast's schools and preschool educational institutions. Next year, 5,300 6-year-old children will go to school; by 1990, their number will reach 31,000.

The oblast schools are provided with trained pedagogical cadres. At present, 17,248 teachers are instructing young people. Of them, 14,490 have a higher education, 691 have an incomplete pedagogical higher education, and 1,994 have secondary specialized education.

This year, 1,913 teachers instead of the planned 1,785 raised their qualifications. Moreover, 89 persons instead of the planned 72 raised their qualifications through central institutes.

Qualifications were raised through the leading pedagogical cadre faculty by 80 persons instead of the planned 74, through the Russian language and literature institute by 29 persons instead of the planned 24, and through republic courses of preschool educational institution workers by 24 persons instead of 21. The planned targets of teaching and leading cadre reserve at the pedagogical cadre faculty was not met. Thus, instead of the planned 80 persons, 56 raised their qualifications. The absence of the reserve list agreed to by rayon par'y committees at city and rayon departments of people's education was the reason for the non-fulfillment of the plan for raising qualifications of this category of workers.



The preparation for conducting the course "The Ethics and Psychology of Family Life" in schools with Russian as the language of instruction was an innovation in this year's work. In July, teachers of physics and mathematics prepared to conduct the course "Fundamentals of Computerized Information Processing and Calculation Technology." The workers of this category were included in 3 sections of 300 persons at Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute and Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute.

Such a course was introduced in all schools of the oblast at the beginning of the new school year. Three hundred teachers of schools with Uzbek as the language of instruction went through preparation to conduct the course "The Ethics and Psychology of Family Life."

At present, 37,500 pupils are acquiring 66 specialties at the oblast's 54 interschool education-production kombinats.

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CSO: 1836/415

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### SHORTCOMINGS IN KASHKA-DARYA EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 28 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by S. Saidov, OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI Special Correspondent:  
"Steadfastness"]

[Excerpt] To tell the truth, the construction and handing over for use of new schools and buildings for preschool and extracurricular children's institutions is very weak. The interschool education-production kombinat is the center which teaches young people trades and raises them as people of labor. There are a number of problems in all of them. As we stated above, all of the oblast's 55 education-production kombinats are located in old buildings. Some of the buildings are crumbling. Those in charge of the kombinats we visited told us with regret, "Wherever a new school building is handed over for use, a part of the old building is given to the education-production kombinat. This is becoming a regular practice." There is reason for anger. It is difficult to teach trades to young people on the basis of the requirements of the reform in rooms which have been hastily adapted. Now there are at least 10 to 18 trades in the education-production kombinats. Therefore interschool education-production kombinats need modern buildings which are convenient for holding the lessons.

Nor is the furnishing of education-production kombinats with necessary equipment and technical means very good. Here is a simple example: young people learn the trade of tractor operator in the kombinat. The base enterprise has provided an old-model tractor. This cannot be considered normal. Along with learning to drive a tractor, the pupil must know how to fix it when it breaks down. Therefore, though the tractor park in the education-production may not be large, there must be at least a little shop. The child himself repairs the broken tractor parts in the shop. A pupil who is tempered in such a process becomes a specialist with a firm grasp of his trade. In the education-production kombinats of the cities there must be small shops which are appropriate for the conditions.

In the course of instruction, teachers who give lessons in new subjects feel a need for methodological materials. Before such teachers are able to master the instruction of new subjects, regular courses and seminars must be held with them. This is directly the task of teacher qualification

improvement institutes. But the hours allocated in the plan of work and curriculum of the institutes are not sufficient. This question must be positively resolved through a creative approach.

Partial information was provided to students in the last year of higher educational institutions' mathematics faculties for the subject fundamentals of computerized information processing and electronic calculation technology. This must be welcomed. It will facilitate things a little if the subject ethics of family life and psychology is also taught in all faculties.

The teaching of ethics of family life and psychology cannot be recommended to all teachers. No matter what their subjects may be, the teachers teaching this subject must be examples to all in their family life, everyday life, and society. Otherwise there is no benefit.

There are 18 child and adolescent sport schools in the oblast. The instruction of physical education lessons in them as well as in the general education schools is conducted on a low level. Sports and physical culture play an important role in bringing up young people physically mature and healthy. Improving physical upbringing among pupil youths is also noted in particular in the school reform.

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CSO: 1836/415

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE IN UZBEKISTAN NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 4 December 1985 carries on page 1 an unsigned 1,000-word editorial titled "Selection of Vocation." The article concerns the importance of vocational guidance and some measures to improve it. It notes that some children choose their careers based on advice from parents instead of according to their own desires and abilities. Several months ago a "Tashkent city consultation point" for vocational guidance was established on the initiative of the Cabinet of Vocation Consultation and Vocation Selection of the Uzbek SSR State Committee on Labor. Since then, it has helped many young people select trades. Although the Major Directions on educational reform note the need to establish such centers in city and rural rayons, "it is necessary to admit that this work is still being carried out slowly." The existing vocation selection cabinets at schools often "conduct work in the old fashion. Such cabinets are primarily equipped with posters carrying lists of vocations most needed by the city or rayon and enterprises' addresses, or at best they also have photographs of the school's graduates who are now innovators of production." "It is no secret that graduates of rural schools resolve the problem of selecting their paths of life more easily. Most of them choose vocations for which a need is felt in the village or rayon. Among a certain portion of pupils of urban schools, ideas about vocations are determined by characteristics without great importance such as the vocation's prestige, external attraction, or higher pay. Such judgments are a very great mistake, and above all, workers of people's education must help understand that."

### PROBLEMS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 4 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Mahmudov, director of the Department of People's Education, Fergana Oblast Uzbekistanskiy Rayon, distinguished figure of Uzbekistan people's education, titled "Our Life's Daily Norm." The article reports on the state of Russian language instruction in Mahmudov's rayon. The author reports that there are a total of 37,000 pupils in 1,293 classes in the rayon's 68 general education schools. There are 68 Russian language cabinets; in recent years, the number of circles of Russian language and literature has grown from 84 to 260, and the number of pupils in these circles has grown from 1,560 to 4,000. At the beginning of the 5-year plan, 25 classes in 4 schools had enriched Russian language curricula. Now there are 75 classes in 12 schools which are being taken advantage of by 2,800



pupils. "In comparison with the previously established method, the above subject is taught for over 25 hours per week." Mahmudov points to the need for rural children to be familiar with agricultural technology. Given the important role of the Russian language in this area, he suggests the slogan, "If you live in the village, know Russian!" Mahmudov states that there is enriched study of Russian in eight kindergartens of the rayon. "Next year there will be 17 such groups with 25 tots each who are sent off to school at age 6."

"Despite the positive trend, there are still some problems and shortcomings. We cannot ignore the fact that there is still a small number of schools operating Russian language specialists. The young people who lack sufficient preparation in this subject are encountering difficulties during military service. We are analyzing the reasons for this. First of all, there is still a shortage of Russian language teachers. There are 50 teachers too few to teach Russian with classes divided into groups. Approximately 100 young men and women from our rayon are studying in pedagogical institutes of the RSFSR and Ukraine. We also have quite a few students in educational institutions of our republic. When they return as Russian teachers this problem will be positively resolved. Another condition is surprising: all of the graduates of Kokand Pedagogical Institute Faculty of Primary Educational Methodology are certified to teach Russian in the primary grades; but along with those comrades able to do this work, there are others entirely incapable of studying by correspondence. The sooner the republic Ministry of Education clears this up the better. Likewise, I favor speeding up the reform of pedagogical education institutions and institutes, and reorganizing the system of raising qualifications of teaching cadres; I also favor as much as possible simultaneous perfection especially of Russian language teachers' skills, in institutes of the country's central cities."

#### PLANS, TASKS OF UZBEK SSR EDUCATION IN 1986

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 18 December 1985 carries on page 1 an unsigned 900-work editorial titled "Advances in Work." Part of the editorial discusses plans for Uzbek SSR education in 1986. Next year 55,000 6-year-olds are to begin the first grade, and 17,000 children in kindergartens will be taught according to the 1st grade curriculum. The total number of pupils in general education day schools is to be approximately 5.1 million. The number of children in preschool educational institutions is to grow by 14 percent and is to reach almost 1.4 million. This will allow them to reach 45 percent of the preschool age children instead of the present 42.3 percent. The number of specialists produced by higher and secondary specialized educational institutions is to reach 133,000. Higher educational institutions and technicums will accept 170,000 school graduates and 163,000 qualified workers will be prepared in the vocational technical training system. "Special attention must be focused on unresolved questions. In particular it is necessary for educators to work especially on young people's learning Russian and preparing them to serve in the Armed Forces."

# SPECIAL APPROACHES TO TRAINING NATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 21 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Karim Nazarov, head of the Uzbek Linguistics Chair of Tashkent State University imeni V.I. Lenin, titled "Let's Prepare Qualified Specialists." The article concerns the instructional materials available for training future Uzbek language teachers in evening courses of Uzbekistan's universities and pedagogical institutes. Nazarov notes that the modern Uzbek language course in universities is currently adapted for such specialties as journalism or Russian or Uzbek philology. However, "as is known, the course 'Modern Uzbek Literary Language' in the evening and correspondence divisions of higher schools is conducted on the basis of the curriculum and textbooks created for the day division: the adaptation of the material for the evening form of education and the way and depth of covering topics is left to the teacher: here the principle of 'abbreviation' is most often observed. But there are differences in abbreviation: it is necessary to take into account the requirements and nature of evening and correspondence education in deciding what and how to abbreviate." However, most of the time the specific needs of correspondence and evening education are not taken into account. "It is no secret that there are cases in which lectures are given to all three divisions with the same set of notes. On top of this, not taking account of the lack of a textbook or manual and, because there is no developed methodology of evening education, not taking account of the evening division student's time budget, it is recommended to read all sorts of literature from a variety of sources. The quantity of recommended reading is sometimes too large."

## IMPORTANCE OF UZBEK EDUCATION-PRODUCTION KOMBINATS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 25 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word unsigned editorial titled "The Education-Production Kombinat and the Base Enterprise." The editorial urges enterprises to take their responsibilities with regard to education-production kombinats more seriously. Since the establishment of the first such kombinats in Uzbekistan 11 years ago, over 640 have been set up where pupils learn about 170 worker vocations. Unfortunately, however, "there are still enterprises and offices as well as economic administrators who view this important work as a secondary matter and do not sufficiently understand its importance for the state and all the people." "The time has come to change fundamentally the base enterprises' attitudes toward interschool education production kombinats. The demands of our economy for trained working cadre require this."

## CHILDREN'S ILLNESSES RESULT IN LOST WORK DAYS IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 28 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "Scientific-Applied Conference." The article concerns a conference held in Tashkent on December 24-25 on the topic "Protection of Children's Health and Their Physical Upbringing as a Matter of State Importance." The conference was held on the initiative of the UZBEK SSR Ministry of Education and the republic committee of the trade union workers of education,

higher schools, and scientific institutions. One of the presentations at the conference was Z.I. Masyutina's report on "Tasks of Organs of People's Education and Health Protection, and of Trade Union Organizations in Order to Decrease the Illness and Shortening of Work Days in Connection with Caring for Sick Children." She noted that 80 percent of the work days lost due to children's illness concern the illness of children in the 2 to 7-year-old age group. "These figures are evidence of the fact that the work of sanitation and physical upbringing is still not at the required level in kindergartens."

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CSO: 1830/307

SOCIAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

SOVIET LAW VISUAL AIDS AVAILABLE--The publishing house "Plakat" of the CPSU CC has released a visual aid on "The Fundamentals of the Soviet Law" (author-compilers Yu D. Severin and V.V. Tishenko). This publication has been undertaken for the first time. The most important regulations of Soviet law are set forth in it in visual form, and the basic directions of the CPSU and Soviet Government's activity in strengthening socialist law-and-order are revealed. A special section is given over to questions of strengthening labor discipline, the struggle for safeguarding socialist property, and to measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The fundamental powers of the labor collectives, and the forms of their participation in the political, economic and social life of society, are shown in the aid. A significant place is also allotted to the basic functions and forms of the law-enforcement activities of the Soviets of peoples' deputies' commissions, the voluntary peoples' militia and the peoples' courts. The publication has been called on to help in the propaganda of Soviet law, and in the legal education of the population. [Article by N. Tolmacheva: "Published for the First Time"] [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 January 86 p 2] /12858

UZBEK KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN USE COMPUTER--The tots attending Tashkent's Kindergarten No 74 are learning the "Primer" of computer information processing. The electronic calculating machine has come to help teachers in the experimentally organized group. Children in kindergarten in the republic for the first time are being taught on the basis of the new curriculum. This curriculum was produced by scholars of the Uzbekistan Scientific-Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences. Six-year-old Amina Ghaffarova has found a "way to talk" to computers. Mathematics is like an interesting game for Amina: if she answers correctly, a lamp lights up. In this way, electronics arouses mathematical thoughts in children. The computer "Primer" is being taught to them. The question naturally arises about what wonders this holds for future pupils. Children raised in the experimentally organized group who have gone to school are receiving good and excellent grades. [Article by L. Strunnikova, UZTAG Correspondent: "Tots...and Computers"] [Excerpt] [Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 4 Dec 85 p 1] /12858

CSO: 1836/415



## CULTURE

### CONTROL VERSUS EFFICIENCY IN RECORDING INDUSTRY DEBATED

[Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 4 February 1986 carries a 1,000-word article on page 2 by P. Gurin describing the attempt to institute direct servicing of clientele in a sound recording studio under an economic experiment initiated for Moscow on 1 January 1985. Gurin notes that the effects of this experiment to provide tape recordings of popular artists directly to consumers proved to be extremely successful. Customer complaints on lengthy delays--"it takes a minimum of two weeks for orders to be filled centrally"--and high costs ("sound recording is a pleasure which is not cheap--10 kopeks per minute of sound") completely disappeared, and management "ceased to have headaches." However, the experiment was abruptly discontinued and the old distribution system from central receiving points was reinstituted by the summer of 1985.

In checking with management on the reasons for this, Gurin was told that "it is difficult to control what sound operators record in their studios. They can circulate and at the same time propagandize things which are alien to our morals. But in a centralized shop control is 100%, because the contact between sound operators and clients is eliminated." Taking issue with management, Gurin notes that the central directorate of culture which is responsible for controlling the choice of tapes recorded has not dealt with this area since 1981. He points to the official list of available recordings which numbers more than 1,000 tapes and includes foreign titles, graphically proving that "control of ideological morals of records" is hardly 100%.

CSO: 1800/259

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERT OPPOSES RIVER DIVERSION

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by doctor of economic sciences M. Lemeshev, chief of the Department for Optimizing the Utilization of Nature at the Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and UN environmental expert: "Against the Flow"]

[Text] When reaching important decisions we want to be certain that they have a scientific basis and that they reflect modern-day reality. The fact is that every line of the Basic Directions is backed up by concrete measures which are called upon to make our lives even richer and more beautiful.

One of its paragraphs has been a source of argument. This concerns diversion of a part of the flow of northern rivers to the South. Until recently, its authors and their scientific "patrons" maintained that such diversion was necessary to support the level of the Caspian Sea. And in a 1979 technical and economic justification it was pointed out that: "If there was no need to replenish the Caspian, then the water resources of the Volga and the Don would be entirely sufficient to completely satisfy water requirements, including irrigation of the southern regions of the country's European territory."

Meanwhile, beginning in 1978, the level of the Caspian has been rising. And it has now already risen by 1.14 meters. The sea has accumulated more than 400 additional cubic kilometers of water, which is almost 70 times more than the possible annual amount which will be provided by diverting the rivers--a total of 5.8 cubic kilometers. The rise in the level of the Caspian is already creating a real threat of flooding for production, residential and cultural and personal service establishments, as well as for recreational areas in coastal regions.

Nonetheless, in February 1985, the academician secretary of the Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation Department at the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, V. V. Shumakov, in a bulletin entitled "NTR [Scientific and Technical Revolution]: Problems and Solutions," published by the All-Union Znaniye Society, wrote that: "The level of the Sea (the Caspian is meant--author's note) is dropping year after year and soon the Volga will carry 30 cubic kilometers there every year from the Pechora." One can ask for whom this publication was designed and for what purpose it cites figures which do not correspond with reality?

However, "heated" criticism of the draft somewhat embarrassed its authors and their supporters. In response to it, the purpose of the diversion was suddenly changed. Its expedience is now "based" on the future delivery of northern water for irrigation of the lands in the Don, North Caucasus and Kuban regions. It is proposed to build a second Volga-Don Canal for these purposes.

Scientific analysis has demonstrated, however, that this version is also entirely without basis. Calculations show that, if all necessary water conservation measures were to be taken today, then the South could get along completely on its own water. But this is possible only by good land management, by improved water usage, and by eliminating losses from the irrigation systems of industrial as well as municipal and domestic water supply lines. Judge for yourselves. These measures alone would make it possible to save not less than 60-80 cubic kilometers annually. Large reserves for savings lie in the introduction of circulating water supply systems in industry. The introduction of complex systems of moisture-conserving technology in agriculture, such as for snow retention, moisture-saving working of the soil, sub-soil irrigation and low-pressure, finely dispersed sprinkling, will make it possible to use local water efficiently and thus to obtain savings in moisture. Consequently, there is no need, either today or in the foreseeable future, for interzonal diversion in order to develop irrigated agriculture in the steppe zone of the USSR.

The extent of improved lands has increased greatly in recent years. However, a general approach is not being taken to land reclamation, which instead is being limited to water conservation measures. Crop rotation is not being practiced, anti-erosion and other soil-protection measures are not being carried out, the transition to progressive soil and moisture-conservation methods of working the land is proceeding slowly, and plans continue to include forest cultivation which screens fields. All this leads not only to low harvests, but also to losses in the natural fertility of soils, particularly of its main component--humus. Water resources are being thoughtlessly "squandered." Instead of trying to introduce needed order, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, along with its planning organizations and with the connivance of the Ministry of Agriculture, has proposed a "plan of the century." For many years already, they have been actively seeking diversion of a part of the flow of the Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan, of northern rivers to the southern slope of European Russia, and of the Dunay to the Dnepr basin.

It is extremely characteristic that, in 1978, even the leading scientific research and planning organization in the country responsible for the management of water conservation activities, SOYUZGIPROVODKHOZ (USSR State Planning Institute for Land Reclamation and Water Resources), was transformed into the All-Union State Leading Planning and Prospecting and Scientific Research Institute for the Diversion and Distribution of the Waters of the Northern and Siberian Rivers. It is precisely in diversion that the scientific research institute sees its main and only task today. They want to force still another 170 planning organizations of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (employing 68,000 people) to work on it. Instead of introducing

order into the utilization of water and into the construction and use of land reclamation systems that have already been created, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is persistently striving to implement plans which lack scientific foundation. And the fact that territorial redistribution of water resources can inflict enormous economic and ecological damage on our society is not being taken into account. It is a source of surprise that these plans are being "pushed through" even in spite of the negative conclusions of state experts from USSR Gosplan and RSFSR Gosplan.

It should also be taken into consideration that diversion of the northern waters will result in unjustified loss of the historic and cultural heritage of our people. If even the first stage of the plan is carried out, 368 out of 492 historical and cultural monuments may be destroyed or damaged by flooding or undermining waters.

The draft of the Basic Directions states that it is necessary: "to considerably improve the scientific justification for regional redistribution of water resources." Therefore, it would seem correct henceforth, in carrying out this basic directive, not to allow any kind of construction connected with the diversion of river flows and, correspondingly, to delete from the draft the words "to expand work connected with diversion of part of the flow of the northern rivers into the Volga and from the Volga into the Don and the Kuban by constructing a Dneprovsk-Bug water link and the first section of the Danube-Dnepr Canal."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

NEW DEMOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY PUBLISHED

Moscow VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA in Russian 16 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by L. Kazakova, Chief of the Special Section for Demography of the Economics Faculty at Moscow State University, under the "Bookshelf" rubric: "Demographic Dictionary"]

[Text] The family of encyclopedic dictionaries has been enlarged by a new publication (Footnote: "Demograficheskiy Entsiklopedicheskiy Slovar," D. Valentey editor, Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya publishing house, 1985, price 7 rubles 90 kopecks), which has no equal either in our country or abroad.

Demography is the science which explains why and how the size, composition and distribution of the population changes.

This dictionary is the result of many years of joint effort by the collective of the Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya publishing house and scholars from Moscow University. The services of specialists from a number of Moscow scientific institutions were also enlisted, among them specialists from the Department of Demography at the USSR Central Statistical Administration Scientific Research Institute. The team of authors included about 300 persons--demographers and economists, philosophers and sociologists, statisticians, geographers, historians, jurists and physicians.

A reader of the dictionary will learn what demography is and what place it occupies in the system of sciences and will become acquainted with demographic terms and concepts. Many articles are devoted to questions concerning population size and structure, fertility and longevity, the family and migration. The dictionary tells about the population of the Soviet Union, the union and autonomous republics, and the oblasts and okrugs, as well as about the populations of the countries of the world, the history of demography and demographic policy, and important Soviet and foreign scientists.

Publication of this dictionary is evidence of the growing role of demography in modern life and of the practical contribution of demographers to studying the human factor in accelerating the country's economic and social development.

The dictionary is addressed to a wide circle of readers--to scholars, teachers, students and practical workers, to all who are interested in demography.

REGIONAL ISSUES

LATVIAN BURO ON DISCIPLINE, PROGRESS AT AGRICULTURE INSTITUTE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Dec 85 p 1

[Latinform: "In the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party"]

[Text] The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party at a regular meeting reviewed the matter of the work of the party committee and the administrative and training board of the Latvian Agricultural Academy on training ideologically staunch and socially active specialists. At the meeting a definite system of communist education of students was worked up, and measures are being implemented for improving their Marxist-Leninist education, strengthening the ideological-political tendency of the entire educational process and utilizing the educational potential of socially useful labor.

Additionally, during the discussion it was noted that this work does not fully meet the party's contemporary demands. As a result, a portion of the graduating students are not participating in the socio-political life of the workers collective. In a number of departments there is poor discipline and progress. In study groups and dormitories the reasons giving rise to anti-social occurrences have not been resolved. The party committee does not always use exactions against party bureaus of the departments and separate communists for negligence in the students' ideological education. The aims of the CPSU Central Committee, for improving party control by the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist education of the young people, have not been implemented.

In an adopted resolution the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party obliged the party committee, the administrative and training board and the party organizations of the Latvian Agricultural Academy to eliminate the given inadequacies. The Jelgava party gorkom was shown the need to strengthen control over the activity of the academy's party committee, and to render it assistance in improving its style and methods of operation.

At the meeting, the Central Committee Bureau of the Latvian Communist Party reviewed the question of organizing socialist competition in cities, rayons, urban communities and village Soviets for achieving major results in fulfilling plans for economic and social development in the 12th 5-year plan. It was stressed that competition must be introduced closely with work to put

the economy on an path of intensive development, step up scientific-technical progress, and widely introduce collective forms of organizing labor. It was noted that during the organization of competition, workers collectives are not always oriented toward the achievement of high end results, strict observance of state, plan and labor disciplines, and unconditional fulfillment of delivery commitments. The Law of the Soviet Union "On labor collectives and raising their roles in directing enterprises, institutions and organizations" must be widely utilized. High standards must be required of leaders who are not providing for the fulfillment of the state plans and socialist obligations, the safe keeping of socialist property, the observance of economic regulations, and who are not waging a persistent struggle with drunkards and violators of labor discipline. It is necessary to popularize in every way possible the experience of the competition winners and front-rank persons in production, and to raise the mobilizing and educational influence of moral and material stimuli of competition participants.

In the adopted resolution, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, the LaSSR Council of Ministers, the Latvian Republic Trade Union Council, and the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee defined measures for active participation in the republic's socialist competition by all cities, rayons, urban housing estates and village Soviets and workers collectives.

A set of measures was reviewed for further improving of the working and living conditions for workers of construction organizations and enterprises of the building industry of the LaSSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry LaSSR, and the Latvian Kolkhoz Construction Industry for 1986-1990. Corresponding resolutions were adopted on this matter.

At the session the LaSSR Bureau of the Central Committee also reviewed a number of other matters.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### POLLUTION, DEPLETION OF ARMENIA'S WATER POINT TO FUTURE CRISIS

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, 4 Dec 85 p 10

[Article by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent Zoriy Balayan: "A Problem You Cannot Measure in Rubles"]

[Text] I had a conversation with the writer Vasiliy Belov on the shore of Lake Sevan. He told me: "Sevan must be made a lesson, a lesson for those who are proceeding unthinkingly to change the geography of the earth, which was created by Her Majesty, Evolution, over millions of years."

#### TODAY

The mirror of Sevan is at the bottom of a bowl, framed by mountains. Every drop of rain and every snowflake which falls on the slopes of the mountains ends up inevitably in the lake. But would that it were only rain and snow! Polluted wastewater, household waste products and chemical fertilizers--all, without exception, rush in one way or another into Sevan Lake.

A circumferential collector--a protective belt around the lake--could become a barrier for polluting substances, but its construction is proceeding slowly. And meanwhile the fact of the matter is that the waste products of five agricultural rayons continue to go into the lake.

I read in specialized documents devoted to the fate of Sevan that, even when the collector under construction goes into operation, it will not be able to neutralize the mass of industrial and, particularly, household wastes. Does this mean that the number of all kinds of pollution sources will be reduced? No such thing! Plans are to double accommodations at long and short term recreation facilities on the shores of Sevan by the year 2000. And I learned another thing: Cultivated fields on the slopes leading down to the lake will be greatly enlarged and the use of fertilizers will increase correspondingly. Mixing with the water, these intensify the flourishing of plant life. Sometimes one can see how, flowing around boulders and small rapids, patches of petroleum products creep slowly along the rivers, throwing off iridescent colors. Yes, there are many colors and tints in Sevan.

Pollution and a change in temperature levels for the lake have led to intensive growth of blue-green algae. This too is one of Sevan's "seasonal colors."



The color signals an accomplished fact. A fact which is evaluated as follows in one scientific prognosis: "By the year 2000, Sevan will be biologically dead if the level of the lake is not raised at least 6 meters."

#### YESTERDAY

Why has the level of Sevan fallen by 18 meters? Why is the lake seriously sick? How did all this start?

The rocky republic, without energy resources, required water for irrigation and electricity. When we speak today about the region's revitalization, we appreciate that Sevan also played a role in this. Speaking today with the benefit of hindsight, I have no desire to debate the question of whether or not it was necessary to take more water out of the lake than was "paid back" by free, natural drainage. Yes, it was necessary to use the water supplies of Sevan in order to obtain bread, heat, water and light. But there is something else we should discuss.

I have gone through all the documents which pertain to Sevan for almost 40 years. I read--and at first did not believe my own eyes. I took notes. Mostly, I took notes from the works of Academician I. V. Yegiazarov. This scholar is distinguished by his exceptional "penetrating power" as people now say, and he was able to substantiate his ideas with enviable zeal. He wrote monographs, brochures and masses of magazine and newspaper articles. And all to the effect that more water was going into the lake than was coming out. In this he saw an "injustice" of nature. It is necessary to change the balance," Yegiazarov asserted, "to change the portion of water which is being received and the portion which is being spent." And he demonstrated this thought by resorting to simple arithmetic, which showed that 28 rivers flow into Lake Sevan but "only one," the Razdan, flows out. The lion's share of the water, he said, is lost through evaporation which is of no benefit to mankind. And this scholar declared war on--evaporation. For some reason, he called this a "senseless loss." "The only way to reduce this enormous senseless (?) loss is to reduce the surface of the lake." But this is nothing. Aspiring to picturesque style, he added: "The evaporating water is like money thrown to the wind" and that "the water is leaving for nowhere." There was also a proposal: "It is necessary within half a century to lower the level by 50 meters and thus to reduce the amount of evaporation."

Poets who lacked special hydraulic engineering expertise but, as recompense, possessed a rare treasure, the gift of prophecy, disagreed with the venerable scholar. Avetik Isaakyan threw up his hands in surprise: "Why does this water suddenly go away 'without a trace'?" Why call evaporation a loss? Back in school, he recalled, there had been a lesson about the "natural recycling" of water. Ovanes Shiraz wrote: "God forbid, Sevan. Don't dry up, as my mother dried up, burning out and bright."

It certainly would be wrong to blame all mortal sins on Academician Yegiazarov alone, all the more so because the idea of so-called emptying out Sevan's waters was hatched even earlier. It is striking how stubbornly other scholars kept their silence. The republic Academy of Sciences was quiet. And the fate of the

lake was decided in submissive silence. Today, with the benefit of hindsight, we speak about the mistakes of the past first of all so as not to repeat them in the future and also to recall the particular responsibility of the scholars.

It would not be so offensive if every last drop had gone to good use--for people to drink, for watering fields, gardens and vineyards. But they simply released the water for the only purpose of reducing future evaporation. It happened. In one year they let 1,700,000,000 cubic meters of water go, while a total of only a half a billion went for useful purposes, that is to say, for irrigation and power. The sight, eye-witnesses say, was horrible. Sevan lies 2,000 meters above sea level. And a gigantic waterfall dropped from this height. The supplies of this legendary lake, built up through the centuries, flowed out with a roar, flowed out day and night, summer and winter.

At the beginning of the 1950's, when the level of the lake dropped by several meters in a short time, the inhabitants of the Sevan basin sensed that the climate was changing before their very eyes; precipitation diminished and humidity declined. The colors along the shore took on rust and gray tones. Population centers, once located on the shore, were moved back from the lake. An island, with two marvellous churches towering above its highland, was transformed into a peninsula. Many kinds of vegetation and wildlife disappeared, some forever, others into the Red Book.

Then they remembered the poets. Other scholars undertook calculations. They clarified that almost half of the "income" part of the lake consisted of precipitation, that same precipitation which, in the final account, originated with evaporation. With that same evaporation against which madcap people had extravagantly fought.

It became clear that the intended program of lowering the water level by 50 meters required, to put it mildly, more precise clarification. The whole country then began to talk about Sevan's fate. And a truly historic decision was soon reached--to preserve Sevan Lake at high water marks close to the natural levels and to halt discharge of the lake's age-old water supply. By that time, the level of the reservoir had fallen by another several meters. And, without an additional influx of water, it was impossible to save the lake. So they decided to divert the high-mountain Arpa River into Lake Sevan. To do this, it was necessary to drive a channel tunnel 47,000 meters long through the granite face of the Vardenis mountain range. Construction of this unique channel went on for 17 years. The small children of the first tunnel workers grew up. And, at the finish, they were already working alongside their fathers or had replaced them. A tunnel which is a whole generation long.

I related the feat of the builders of the Arpa-Sevan channel in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Even now, with unconcealed excitement, I remember that March day in 1981 when the waters of the Arpa, after having flowed for 7 hours from the Kechutsk reservoir, appeared in the opening of the exit portal. The fantastic had turned into reality. What had been the subject of legends, stories and songs composed by peoples in ancient times had been achieved before the very eyes of marvelling modern-day man.

The Arpa-Sevan channel is accomplishing its important job. It is maintaining the level of the water. But it cannot raise it. Rarely does anyone think deeply about the true value of these 18 meters, which Sevan misses so much today. Their value cannot be measured in rubles, or in pure gold. The disturbance the basin's ecology has resulted in the disappearance of 10 kinds of vegetation in this region. Another several dozen are on the brink of disappearing. During recent times, the Sevan trout has practically been driven out by the lake salmon, a fish that can live in other than spring water. Now, as we see, this fish is also dying by the school. In the opinion of ichthyologists, Sevan can already be called a "carp tank." The writer and frontline war veteran Bagish Ovsepyan, who grew up on the shore of Sevan, tells how, during his youth, the people who lived there could ladle water right out of the lake and drink it, smacking their lips.

#### TOMORROW

"To consistently improve protection of the country's water resources," states the draft of the Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000, which also presents a broad program of action in defense of large and small rivers, lakes and reservoirs. We, in Armenia, perceive the purposes of the draft Basic Directions with particular clarity. This is a vital question for the republic.

Careful research has shown that the water resources of the Armenian SSR will be practically exhausted by the year 2000. Even now, all of the republic's population centers, especially the large cities, are experiencing shortages. The capital is receiving water only within modest limits. The problem of drinking water is also becoming more acute each year because many springs are drying up as we watch. The construction of large numbers of tunnels and the digging of artesian wells cannot but have a negative impact on the system of underground springs.

In these circumstances, the lake needs special care, so that the many rayons located in the lowlands are easily and without loss supplied with water which is unique in both taste and quality, just as nature specially arranged.

The former glory of Sevan, alas, will not return. The water level will not be raised to its earlier height. However, to leave it at the present level means to knowingly destroy a unique creation of nature. The waters of the Arpa cannot be used to raise the lake because they go for irrigation. It must be noted that the basis of irrigation operations is a cascade of high-mountain reservoirs built in recent years.

At the present time, in order to carry out the directives of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for Further Developing and Increasing the Effectiveness of Irrigated Agriculture in the Armenian SSR" and "On Measures for the Protection and Rational Utilization of the Natural Resources of Lake Sevan," hydraulic construction workers are creating about 10 more reservoirs, which will doubtlessly ease Sevan's lot. But Sevan needs an additional "transfusion" all the same.

I attended meetings held by visiting representatives of the USSR Council of Ministers' Scientific and Technical Council and the USSR Gosplan's Expert Subcommittee, which examined the "General Plan for Protecting Nature and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources in the Sevan Lake Basin." I heard the specialists speak and I thought about the fact that we must answer to the future for the mistakes of the past. Not a single scientist expressed doubt that the Sevan is in a difficult biological condition or that the lake must be saved, no matter what. They argued only about the figure "6 meters." Why, in fact, is it necessary to raise the lake specifically by 6 meters? The water level has fallen by 18 meters! It would seem more correct to give the lake back its former health, to again raise its level by 18 meters, to the same parameters within which Sevan existed as a unified ecosystem. Probably, in order to finally save the lake, future generations will find the means to raise the level to its original height. But, meanwhile, we can talk only about a limited solution, the best one possible under present conditions. The figure of course can be a source of argument, but the intense activation of plant growth in the water started approximately when the level of the lake fell by 12 meters. After this, it was lowered another 6 meters. It is now necessary to restore 6 meters although I realize this is not enough to fully revitalize the lake.

I think we cannot, on one hand, speak with pain in our hearts about pollution and, on the other, calmly watch whole flotillas of industrial flotsam and discarded petroleum waste products leave their wakes in the waters of the lake.

Specialists have argued a great deal about the transfer of additional water from certain rivers. Their arguments have mainly concerned the prime cost of a ton of water. Of course, it is necessary to realize less expensive ways of transferring water. But you cannot measure the problem of Sevan in rubles. Perhaps we will have to resort to some sort of appreciable limitations on demand--for power, for irrigation, for fish, and for tourism. Yes, limitations. For Sevan is not a prestige symbol for the republic. It is its only life-giving spring.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### AzSSR: ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY HAMPERED BY SURPLUS PRODUCTION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by G. Mamedov, director of the Azerbaijan Republic Branch of the State Bank of the USSR: "Efficient Work With Circulating Capital": "To Improve the Administrative Mechanism"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The economy is an all-encompassing category; it includes the need to utilize not only physical resources but also labor resources economically. It is a well-known fact that each enterprise is allocated independently administered circulating capital in the amount required for normal operation under cost accounting conditions. The standards established for allocation of these funds are based on the minimum expenditures possible and on a rapid rate of turnover. Here the time factor is a very important index; in the end it determines production efficiency. Shortening of the production cycle and the circulation time of assets and the resultant freeing up of capital yield major savings of resources.

At the same time, diversion of resources to accumulation, a practice which is still far from disappearing, removes from circulation immense amounts of physical assets at some enterprises and gives rise to shortages at others. Of course, under such conditions the question is not so much one of how to fulfill plan goals for the introduction of physical resources into circulation, but rather what emergency measures should be taken in order to close the channels by which physical assets are disappearing from circulation.

Let us take the associations and enterprises in the republic Ministry of Light Industry as an example. Using 1980 as a basis for comparison, this year they should speed up the rate of turnover of circulating capital by 4.3 days; this would make it possible to introduce an additional 18 million rubles of assets into circulation. Some of the enterprises have taken successful steps in this direction, but the effect of their labor was nullified, since the remaining enterprises (which constitute a majority) removed assets worth millions of rubles from production! Excessive stockpiles of physical assets are so great that they prevent over one-half of all independent circulating capital, factories and associations within the ministry from working. As a result, enterprises are currently feeling an acute financial bind, for which situation

the Ministry of Light Industry was sharply criticized at a plenum of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party held in September.

There also remain quite a few enterprises which operate on the principle that "surpluses are not a drain on the pocket" among enterprises in the republic machine building industry, oil refining industry, local industry and wood processing industry. This is the reason why our above-plan surpluses of physical assets outstanding against a certain period last year increased by 20 percent and presently amount to a very impressive sum.

Such "surplus-loving" people were the subject of discussion at a conference of the party and economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomsk oblasts. We would like to refer to the part of a speech by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev which relates directly to the question under discussion here: "We cannot and will not support those administrators who continue to be guided by old approaches and outdated standards, who link increased rates of growth in production to acquisition of additional resources. And there is something else to which we must turn our attention. During the current five-year plan the growth rate of circulating capital held in reserve has exceeded the growth rate of production volume. Removal of this capital from economic circulation completely 'eats up' the effect achieved through conservation of physical resources... We must fundamentally tighten up the system of financing and credit for physical resources. But we must also stop to consider why labor collectives which do not take part in the fight to conserve resources are getting off so easily."

Analysis shows that in a number of cases resource surpluses above allowable limits have resulted from lack of coordination between plans for production and supply and repeated changes in plans for volume and product-mix. The picture is clear with regard to a portion of accumulation of finished products as well, particularly in republic enterprises which produce consumer goods. As of the latest accounting date, almost 100 million rubles worth of finished goods had accumulated at enterprises. Filling warehouses as a result of low product quality means not only frozen assets. This practice removes assets from circulation, including retail trade, and this has a negative effect on the circulation of money. And the assets thus diverted represent wasted but nevertheless paid labor and needlessly expended raw materials.

Nevertheless, the majority of unnecessarily accumulated assets consists of materials which should be used to produce finished goods. And such excess stockpiles have been created for reasons, as it is often phrased, of a purely internal nature. In other words, through the fault of enterprises and the production link immediately above them. I shall illustrate this using as an example our republic Ministry of Local Industry. For the sake of objectivity I must point out that, thanks to measures taken by the ministry, a process of introducing physical resources into economic circulation is underway in the local industry system. However, this process is a slow one. As a matter of fact, surpluses of standardized circulating capital have been maintained for a long time at a very high level, and during the past one-and-a-half years have decreased by only 3.6 percent. The result is that the capital in question has a turnover rate of 81 days instead of the planned 54; this removes 26 million rubles from economic circulation. This rate of turnover, which is slower than the plan goal by a factor of 1.5, may well be the lowest of all republic

ministries and departments. The current situation did not arise due to individual errors and shortfalls; it is rooted in a system which underestimates the effect of finances on the production economy.

In particular, the weaving factory and artificial leather and film materials plant obtained obviously exaggerated standard allocations, which allowed them to amass a completely oversized and pseudo-legal asset surplus. The enamel ware plant and home industries combine, on the other extreme, were "shorted" when it came to the establishment of standards, and therefore had surplus assets exceeding plan goals, for which they had to make additional payment from out of their profits. Ministry suppliers "did not take into consideration" the actual asset surpluses and drew up requisitions for future deliveries of materials in such a way that an immense quantity of excessive surpluses were accumulated in a number of production sectors. These surpluses included nonferrous metals, artificial leather, polystyrene, polyethylene, etc. Bypassing ministry suppliers, the directors of the artificial leather and film materials plant obtained muslin material in a quantity equal to twice the amount allocated to them. The result was excessive surpluses of muslin worth several hundred thousand rubles!

Analysis shows identical reasons for the stockpiling of assets in the most diverse sectors of our republic economy.

One could get the impression that the flow of standardized circulating capital is not regulated. This is not entirely true. There exists a system for the establishment of stocks of physical resources, as well as the responsibility to abide by this system. There is a system governing the sale of physical resources not needed by an enterprise. But in our opinion there does not exist a complex of effective economic levers within the administrative mechanism which would not only stimulate the introduction of physical assets into circulation, but would also deter enterprises from obtaining surpluses above allowable limits.

For two decades now enterprises have been required to pay penalties to the budget for excessive uncredited surpluses of physical assets. This payment is relatively large, on the average six percent, and for enterprises participating in the economic experiment it is even higher. For more than a single year a system of quotas to encourage introduction of resources into circulation through acceleration of the rate of capital turnover has been in operation. And what has been the result? Surpluses of assets are increasing, the penalties paid for them are also increasing, and this does not seem to be particularly onerous to management. Why? Obviously because nonfulfillment of quotas does not lead to primarily economic consequences such as, for example, reduction of incentive funds. Therefore, it seems that INTRODUCTION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS INTO PRODUCTION MUST BECOME A PRIMARY CRITERION IN THE CREATION OF THESE FUNDS, REGULATING THE MOVEMENT OF CIRCULATING CAPITAL: the greater the amount of capital frozen, the less incentive funds available, and vice versa.

Naturally the State Bank, performing the control functions for which it is responsible, will not overlook violations of plan and credit discipline. Practical experience abounds with numerous instances in which the bank has

taken economic measures, even to the point of withdrawal of credit, against enterprises which do not fulfill basic plan indices, accumulate excessive surpluses of physical assets and do not repay credit within the allotted time period.

But here I would like to comment on something. The sanction takes effect when physical assets have already been received and paid for by the enterprise, either from its own funds or with bank credit. This type of credit conceals a certain element of automatic approval, a feature which has been criticized in economists' circles. It is rightfully regarded as an instrument which in no way encourages improved cost accounting. We must set up a type of system which would close avenues for unjustified dumping of excess goods, as well as credit for such goods. And above all we must bring to bear economic levers which will completely eliminate enterprises' interest in obtaining unneeded resources.

In order to observe the strictest possible conservation regime and efficient capital expenditures, we must ensure absolute fulfillment of the USSR Council of Ministers' resolution entitled "On Increased Responsibility For Inefficient Utilization of Material Resources." One important instrument for doing this should be widespread application of standardization as a method for calculating production outlays. Decisions by the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party provide for speeded-up introduction of this progressive method into the republic economy.

An important role must be given to scientifically-based standardization of enterprises' independently-administered circulating capital and regularization of the entire system of material and technical supply and sales. The importance of this issue is underscored in the draft of the CPSU Program, which mentions the need to improve circulation of physical and monetary resources and speed up the rate of turnover of circulating capital. In my opinion, this should be supplemented by the following: "STRICT CALLING TO ACCOUNT OF THOSE WHO VIOLATE THE SYSTEM FOR CIRCULATION OF PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

ArSSR: STRENGTHEN 'HORIZONTAL' INTERENTERPRISE LINKS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in RUSSIAN 4 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by B. Melik-Shakhnazarov, director of the Armenian Branch of the All -Union Research Institute for Problems of Organization and Administration under the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology, candidate of technical sciences, under the rubric "Onward to the 27th CPSU Congress - The Course of the CPSU: Acceleration, Initiative and Responsibility; We Discuss the Party's Precongress Documents": "Structural Questions In Administration"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In the draft of the new redaction of the CPSU Program a great deal of attention is devoted to scientific and technical progress, increase in labor productivity and the task of supplying the people with material wealth, which "opens up the prospect of fully satisfying the needs of society and the individual" and guarantees realization of the great principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

It is understandable that a great deal of attention is being devoted to questions of how to improve administration, planning and economic incentives designed to encourage efficient physical operations. Administrative efficiency is determined by the degree to which the structure and methods of administration conform to objective laws of development.

Let us examine questions relating to increase in labor productivity, product quality and day-to-day fulfillment of demand. What does the current situation tell us? A number of enterprises are failing to adhere to their contracts for delivery of products to their consumers. Efforts to observe contract stipulations must become **AN OBJECTIVE NECESSITY AND A CONSCIOUS PRINCIPLE OF BEHAVIOR FOR THE ADMINISTRATORS OF ENTERPRISES.**

Scientists assure business executives: we need to equip enterprises with specialized machine tool with greater productive capacity. But experience shows: the majority of orders are for universal metalworking machinery, and only a very small percentage are for metal-conserving technology such as stamping and extruding equipment. What does this indicate? Sluggishness on the part of the administrators of machine building enterprises, or an objective law of consumption? I, for example, as administrator of an enterprise in the most advanced sector of technology, have never ordered

specialized machine tools, because our product mix was constantly changing. Specialized machine tool would continually be standing idle, and the practicality of introducing them into the production process was doubtful.

Another example. In machine building in this republic, almost all enterprises are economically isolated. A similar tendency is characteristic of enterprises throughout the country. Each administrator prefers to have his own in-house subsidiary services: from repairs and procurements to construction units, polyclinics and kindergartens. What does this indicate? A structure with an objective rationale for its existence or one which is coincidental? And if we force enterprises to "get used to" specialized machine tools, to getting along without their own auxiliary shops, will this be objectively desirable?

Obviously not! So what must we do? We must proceed upon the assumption that THE EFFICIENCY OF AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM IS DIRECTLY DEPENDENT UPON THE PERFECTION OF ITS STRUCTURE.

Let us analyze just how perfect the existing structure is. Our enterprises are subordinate to associations, associations to main administrations, and these in turn to ministries. But the presence of a complex vertical structure is evidence of the absence of stable horizontal links. THE COMPLEXITY OF THE VERTICAL STRUCTURE AND THE NUMBER OF WORKERS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM IS NOT A FUNCTION OF THE SYSTEM'S LEVEL OF PERFECTION, BUT RATHER OF THE VOLUME OF INFORMATION FLOWING FROM THE HORIZONTAL "TECHNOLOGICAL" SYSTEM TO THE UPPER LEVELS. To reduce the number of administrative personnel or to attempt to construct an optimal vertical hierarchy is virtually impossible unless the extremely complex, continuous and highly specialized flow of information from the lower levels is reduced. Thus, our analysis has led us to the lower level of the organizational system, where the "technology" of our society's physical operation is created. What do we find there?

Our suppliers are linked to consumers only through funds or orders for the supplying of industrial goods or services. If there is no order, there will be no link! From the standpoint of structural relationships, this means that enterprises are not connected with one another at all on a regular basis. Can such a link as this reinforce scientific, technical, social, cooperative and other relations? Of course not! The conclusion is THE PRIMARY, THE MATERIAL: OUR TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCTION PROCESS IS NOT SECURELY ANCHORED AT THE LOWER LEVEL.

Thanks to the persistence of a number of scientists in the middle of the 1960's, USSR Gosplan agree to introduce DIRECT LONG-TERM LINKS at the end of 1969. However, these are not provided for in the new redaction of the CPSU Program. Yet the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply [Gossnab] had been assigned to introduce direct long-term links! And are such links in Gossnab's interests? Of course not. If Gossnab transforms all links into long-term links, this will lead to the elimination of Gossnab itself. The conclusion is obvious. Gossnab will put on a basis of long-term interenterprise links only those enterprises which are labor-intensive to supply. But Gossnab will leave among its assets those which yield the greatest amount of deductions, i.e. profits.

Have long-term direct links had any positive impact? Of course they have, since such links have in fact grown stronger to a certain degree, but only palliatively. These links have not created a perfected system for interaction between our country's enterprises which would guarantee stable functioning of the technology required for our society's physical operation. Any interruption of the functioning of funded shipments automatically dissolved the long-term direct link.

This question can also be considered from another point of view. A number of economists have posed the task of improving the administrative mechanism, with this taken to mean improvement of economic interrelations: i.e. functional relations between enterprises and the top of the hierarchy, main administrations, ministries and so on. But can we speak of function, if there is no structure, no continuous legal link? In this case the discussion concerns the administrative mechanism, yet ignores the mechanism itself.

The examples cited above confirm the need to DEVOTE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE FORMATION OF A STRUCTURE OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ENTERPRISES THROUGH DIRECT AND CONTINUOUS LINKS. ONLY WHEN A STABLE SYSTEM OF LINKAGES EXISTS IS IT POSSIBLE TO PERFECT THE ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISM, INCREASE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND THE QUALITY AND SCIENTIFIC LEVEL OF GOODS PRODUCED, AND ESTABLISH STABLE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND COOPERATIVE LINKS BETWEEN PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS. ONGOING COOPERATION IN PRODUCTION IS THE ONLY WAY TO ACHIEVE THOROUGH SPECIALIZATION, WHICH WILL IN TURN ENSURE INTENSIFICATION OF ALL TYPES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. ONLY BY CREATING A STABLE STRUCTURE OF LINKS IS IT POSSIBLE TO PERFECT THE SUPERSTRUCTURE, REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS AND INCREASE THE LEVEL OF COOPERATION IN THE PRODUCTION PROCESS.

We must not dictate to the lower links of industrial organization, but rather create the proper conditions for accelerated development of the entire economic system.

CREATION OF THE PROPER OBJECTIVE DIALECTICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST PRODUCTION RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A STABLE STRUCTURE, WHICH WE CALL "HORIZONTAL," WILL PERMIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC MECHANISM FOR STIMULATING THE GROWTH OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY AND ESTABLISHING A HIGH TECHNICAL STANDARD IN GOODS PRODUCED. These tasks are formulated in several sections of the draft of the new redaction of the CPSU Program. In our opinion, these should be concentrated in a single section. More specifically, the sections of the proposed Program where it is stated that it is essential that we "improve the structure...of economic links," "increase the reliability of economic links," strengthen "the influence of the consumer on the technical level and quality of goods," "reduce the size of the State apparatus," "develop combined and cooperative production," increase "the role of direct links and financial contracts," et al. SHOULD BE AMENDED ACCORDINGLY.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

KASSR: VOLGA-MANGYSHLAK WATER LINE PROJECT UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 5 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by L. Naumov under the rubric "From Science to Production": "Volga Water to Mangyshlak"]

[Text] The Kazvodokanalproyekt Institute together with its Moscow colleagues is presently designing a water line that is to be built from the Volga to the Mangyshlak oil fields.

The first section of this complex hydroengineering structure stretches from the flood-lands of the great Russian river to the Kulsara oil fields in Guryev Oblast. The principal purpose of the water line is to supply potable and industrial water to the oil fields of Guryev and Mangyshlak oblasts. Its total length will be more than 1000 kilometers. The large diameter of the line will make it possible to supply Kulsara with up to 130,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water a day. The activation of this section is scheduled for the second year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The designers are also concerned with the future growth of the water line. The activation of the second section, which will terminate in the Zhetybay oil fields, will make it possible to raise the flow rate of the life-giving liquid to 290,000 m<sup>3</sup> a day in 1989. The water line incorporates a number of high-pressure pumping stations. Operating points and various kinds of communications will be built alongside it.

The present effort of the collective headed by chief project engineer V. A. Artemov differs advantageously from its predecessors. The water line will for the most part be laid alongside the Astrakhan-Guryev-Beyneu railroad, which will significantly simplify and reduce the operating cost of the future structure.

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### TUSSR SOVIET HOLIDAYS COMMISSION WORK OUTLINED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 5 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by B. Amanov, responsible secretary, Commission on Soviet Traditions, Holidays and Rituals under the TuSSR Council of Ministers under the rubric "An Integrated Approach to Education": "Commissions on New Rituals"]

[Text] The section "In the Area of Ideological Education" in the draft of the new Program of the CPSU states: "At the same time that the party favors the unconditional observance of constitutional guarantees of freedom of conscience, it condemns attempts to use religion to the detriment of the interests of society and the individual. The true road to overcoming religious prejudices is to raise the labor and social activism of people, to educate them, to create and widely disseminate new Soviet rituals."

In our republic, all state organs and the general public are engaged in introducing socialist rituals. In Krasnovodsk, Nebit-Dag, Bayram-Ali, and Chardzhou and in the Serakhskiy, Khalachskiy, Iolotayskiy, and Turkmen-Kalinskiy rayons, the problem of improving socialist rituals are regularly at sittings of buro's, plenums of party committees, sessions and sittings of ispolkoms [executive committees] of Soviets of People's Deputies, seminars and meetings of party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers.

A special role in this important work is assigned to the Commission on Soviet Traditions, Holidays and Rituals under the TuSSR Council of Ministers and similar committees under the executive committees of oblast, city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies.

I shall illustrate this point with a number of examples. Every year the Teze yarmysh Village Soviet in the Tashauzskiy Rayon issues more than 250 birth certificates and registers approximately 60 marriages. These ceremonious occasions take place in the House of Happiness, with the participation of honored guests: deputies of the rural Soviet, labor and war veterans, and mother-heroes.

The 40 let TuSSR Kolkhoz in the Tashauzskiy Rayon is doing a great deal to propagandize the new socialist rituals. Here, the registration of a marriage or birth is accompanied by a plethora of flowers and festive music. Celebrations held in honor of labor dynasties are interesting and emotional.

Outstanding feats of distinguished kolkhoz workers are recorded in the kolkhoz's Book of Labor Glory. Extensive use is made of the potential of the Culture Center's museum of military and labor glory. Its exhibits tell of the first kolkhoz workers, activists and fellow villagers who perished during the Great Patriotic War and of those who returned from the front and are presently living and working on their native soil. Regular meetings of pupils and youth with veterans and leading production workers have become a tradition.

This year, the oblast commission on Soviet traditions, holidays and rituals, together with the women's council and the oblast organization of the Knowledge Society, held an oblast seminar-meeting on the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinik in the Ilyalinskiy District. Participants included secretaries of rayon party committees, deputy chairmen of rayon executive committees, chairmen of village Soviets, deputy kolkhoz chairmen for mass cultural work, and chiefs of rayon buro's of ZAGS [civil registration office]. Marriage and birth registration ceremonies were demonstrated to seminar participants.

The development of scenarios pertaining to traditions and rituals is an important sphere in the activity of the republic commission. To date, it has approved 12 scenarios: "Weddings," "Child Chronicle," "Ceremony Associated with Induction into the USSR Armed Forces," "Ceremony Associated With the Issuance of a Passport [identity card] to a Citizen of the USSR," "Street Holiday," and others.

Topical evenings in culture centers and clubs in Krasnovodsk, Kizyl-Arvat, at the Maryskaya State Regional Electric Power Plant and the Chardzhou Chemical Plant are well-attended during these pre-congress days. They celebrate leading production workers, socialist competition winners and communist shock workers.

The initiation of new workers and kolkhoz workers, occupational mastery contests, meetings of three generations, and retirement ceremonies have become a good tradition in the republic.

Street holidays are a regular practice in Mary and Krasnovodsk oblasts, in Tashauz and Chardzhou. Interesting street holidays have been held on Poltoratskiy Street in Mary, Kirov Street in Krasnovodsk, and Frolov Street in Kizyl-Arvat. Folk processions and meetings at monuments have been held.

The republic government adopted a decree on improving the work of executive committees of local Soviets of People's Deputies and on improving and introducing Soviet traditions, holidays and rituals in the light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." Executive committees of local Soviets, ministries and departments have begun more actively working on introducing socialist rituals into everyday life, on the atheistic education of the population, and are devoting more attention to raising the cultural level of everyday life and to enhancing the role of labor collectives in atheistic work.

A number of specific measures have been taken to improve the material base of socialist rituals. A buro for servicing weddings and anniversary celebrations has been set up under the Turkmen State Philharmonic im. M. Tachmuradov. In

just 1 year, more than 300 weddings and other family celebrations were held with its assistance. Custom, high-quality clothing ateliers have been set up to fill newlyweds' orders in all oblast centers and in Nebit-Dag and Cheleken. In rayon centers, this function is performed by consumer service combines or sewing shops.

Local Soviets are instructed to provide specially furnished premises for recording weddings and births in every village Soviet of People's Deputies.

A special photography shop, a rental center, a 120-seat hall and dance floor in Krasnovodsk are used for weddings, family and other celebrations. In the oblast, there are 3 special stores, 10 departments and 30 corners that cater to the needs of newlyweds and infants.

Nevertheless, there are substantial shortcomings in the activity of commissions on Soviet traditions, holidays and rituals under individual village Soviets, in particular, in the Geok-Tepinskiy, Sakar-Chaginskiy, Oktyabrskiy, and Charshanginskiy rayons. Suffice it to say that ceremonial rooms in these rayons have not been equipped with the appropriate furniture and ritualistic accessories.

Soviet traditions instill Soviet people, especially youth with pride in our homeland, respect for the heroic legacy of the older generations, and promote the formation of an active stance in life

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### AFGHANISTAN SHIPS PRODUCE TO SOVIET UNION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 October 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word item from UzTAG entitled "Afghanistan Pomegranates" which reports that Afghanistan has shipped the first tons of this year's pomegranate crop to the Soviet Union. They were shipped by Afsotr, the Afghan-Soviet Transport Company which buys produce from various farms, agricultural coops, and private farmers, loads it onto Soviet ships and trains at Hairatan, and ships it across the Amudarya River. Before the end of this year the company will also ship citrus, fresh fruits, and other produce.

### UZBEK AIRPORT SERVICES SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 October 1985 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article by a team of newspaper correspondents entitled "The Passenger's Appraisal Is Objective" in which they severely criticize the level of passenger services being offered at various airports in the republic. Samarkand Airport carries out its plans, but provides poor passenger services. For example, on 6 September the Samarkand-Chimkent-Almaata flight was delayed and then took off, but did not stop at Chimkent. Passengers complained but were told that Chimkent Airport had radioed that it was short of fuel and planes from Samarkand could not stop there for a week. Passengers also frequently complain about the conduct of airport workers, particularly those at the information bureau who are rude and unhelpful. In another instance the Minvody-Samarkand flight was scheduled to stop at Nukus, but did not. Those passengers who bought tickets for a plane coming from Nukus to pick them up did not receive a refund when the plane was turned back by Samarkand Airport due to a shortage of fuel. Fergana Airport has peaked its shipping and mail carrier plans, but its passenger services are substandard. In August, 33 flights out of Fergana were delayed and 4 canceled at the last moment. Some 250 people a day buy tickets for flights to central cities, but nearly 30 percent of these reservations are mishandled by Aeroflot ticketing agents and must be applied for again and again. The waiting room and dining facilities at the airport are entirely inadequate. Similar shortcomings prevail at Termez, Navoi, Nukus, and numerous other airports. The Uzbek Civil Aviation Administration should review this problem and take immediate steps to rectify it.



#### TASHKENT HOSTS INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON BIOSPHERE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 18 October 1985 carries on page 4 a 400-word item from UzTAG entitled "Sincere Concern for the Planet's Health" which reports that the third international symposium on "A Comprehensive Program for Monitoring the Biosphere" was held in Tashkent. Specialists from 20 countries and international organizations reviewed information gained from measuring and evaluating various aspects of the growing influence of man's activities on the ecological structure of land, sea, and atmosphere. The World Meteorological Organization, World Weather Service, World Climate Program, and United Nations Environmental Program are implementing programs of observation, measurement, and data collection on biospheric conditions. Participants in the symposium are analyzing such materials in order to develop a comprehensive program for monitoring the biosphere.

#### TASHKENT CONFERENCE ON AUTOMATED SYSTEMS, COMPUTERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 October 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word item from UzTAG entitled "Computers in the Service of Production" which reports that on 21 October an all-union conference on problems of automated management systems was held in Tashkent. Specialists from ministries and agencies of all republics, as well as representatives of higher schools and enterprises, took part. The conference focused on current problems of creating and introducing automated systems of management and expanding the use of computers and automated planning means.

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